The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Fresh Conspiracy to Annihilate the Emperor Napoleon.

The Tuileries and the Prefecture of Police to be Blown Up.

An English Student of Science, the Alleged Principal, Arrested.

Destruction of the Palace of the Pasha of Egypt by Fire.

MARCH OF CIVILIZATION IN TURKEY.

Probable Early Resignation of the Regent of Spain.

EUROPE.

Another Conspiracy Discovered Against the Life of Napoleon—Arrest and Particulars of the Plot—Feeling in Paris—The Story in London.

PARIS, April 30.—Reports are rife in this city of a new plot discovered by the Police against the State and the life of the Emperor. It is alleged that yesterday a deserter from the army—a non-commissioned officer—was arrested in a hotel in the Rue Montmartre, who had in his possession a letter from GUSTAVE FLOURENS, and a note containing instructions for his part in the execution of the conspiracy. The *Figaro* says a part of the design of the plotters was to blow up the Palace of the Tuileries and the Prefecture of Police.

PARIS, April 30—Afternoon.—The *Journal Officiel* of today announces that the Police have been for some time on the track of a plot against the life of the Emperor. Yesterday morning one BEAURI, recently arrived from England, was arrested in the Rue des Monlons, whereby the plot is completely discovered. On the person of BEAURI were found a large sum of money, a revolver, and a letter from London, emanating from a man who was implicated in a similar plot in February last. This letter, and the confessions made by BEAURI himself, leave no doubt of his intention to immediately make an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Last night other persons were arrested in the Belleville quarter. At the house of one of these the Police seized a large quantity of powder and a number of explosive bombs, together with directions how to use them. This plot, the *Journal Officiel* intimates, has for its principal organizers many members of the International Association of Workmen of this city, some of whom have been already arrested.

PARIS, April 30—Evening.—Two of the Secretaries of the International Association of Workmen were arrested this afternoon. The Police found upon their persons a complete list of the adherents to the plot. The authorities are now scouring the city for these persons. The person first arrested (BEAURI) was not a deserter from the French army, as at first reported. It is now reported that he was merely disguised as a soldier that suspicion might not be excited. Great military and Police precautions are being taken to-night.

LONDON, April 30.—Exciting but contradictory dispatches have been received from Paris today concerning the arrest of an English student of science, who immediately confessed a design to kill the Emperor. Several persons implicated, finding that the plot had been discovered, succeeded in effecting their escape from France. Owing to the rigorous censorship full particulars are wanting. CERNUSCHI has been expelled from France.

Death of a Member of the Imperial Family of France—Position of the Clergy in the Coming Election—Spirit of the London Press.

PARIS, April 30.—Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF DE SAN DONATO, husband of Princess MATHILDE DE MONTFORT, of the Imperial family of France, died this morning, aged sixty years....It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to cast their influence and votes on the *plebiscite* in favor of the Government. The Archbishops of Tours, Nevers and Montpelier have advised an affirmative vote. The clergy of Lyons have received instructions of a similar character. Notwithstanding the great excitement here, the Government permit the holding of public meetings this evening. The moment, however, that any attempt is made to foment excitement the authorities will interfere. The Committee of the Left has addressed a manifest to the army in favor of a negative vote. The Bishop of Tarantaise invites the clergy to vote "Yes."

LONDON, April 30.—The *Times* this morning renews comment on the atrocities of the Greek brigands, and emphasizes its call upon the Great Powers to intervene in the affairs of Greece to the end that similar outrages may be prevented in the future....The *Saturday Review* anticipates the entire restoration of American credit only when, regardless of Supreme Court decisions, resumption of specie payments shall be an established fact....On Monday next, in consequence of the semi-annual settlement of the Bank of England, there will be no transactions in the stock market....The issue of the morning edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been discontinued. The *Gazette* this evening comments on the strong revival of the "No Popery" feeling in England, and attributes it partly to the Pope and the Ecumenical Council, but more to the multiplication of monastic institutions.

The Spanish Regency—Serrano's Resignation Certain—Burning of the Palace of the Pasha of Egypt—Affairs in Turkey.

MADRID, April 30.—There is no longer any question of the resignation of Regent SERRANO, who has now desired the Ministry and a majority of Cortes to the effect a solution of the question of the monarchy....The telegram from New-York yesterday announcing an uprising of the volunteers in Cuba is positively contradicted by the Government, which has received favorable news from Cuba direct.

ALEXANDRIA, April 30.—The Pacha's palace at Ramleh, near this city, was burned to the ground yesterday. The loss is very heavy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—At a meeting of the Divan of the Sublime Porte yesterday, the Sultan addressed the Councilors on the state of the Empire. He reviewed the events and progress of the past year, and said the Government would not be satisfied to stop with what had been effected. He promised that reforms in the civil polity, the development of education, and the fostering of trade should have his careful attention, and that steps would shortly be taken for a thorough re-organization of the army and navy, and the improvement of the highways and lines of communication throughout the Turkish dominions.

Large Fire in Boston—Tenement Houses Destroyed.

BOSTON, April 30.—This afternoon a serious conflagration took place in the north part of this city, originating in DOTY's hay-store, corner of Canal and Traverse streets. Altogether, about thirty buildings were destroyed, mostly of wood and of small value. Several were occupied for storage of hay, lumber, as stables, &c. Friend-street Court and Harmony Court, with the tenement houses therein swarming with occupants, were completely burned out, rendering more than one hundred families homeless. The new extension of the Boston and Maine Depot narrowly escaped the conflagration.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

Additional Deaths Yesterday—Correspondence Between Gov. Walker and Gen. Canby—Resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—W. C. DUNHAM, agent of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Line, who was one of the victims of the late disaster, died at noon today. Ex-State Treasurer JOHN S. CALVERT is believed to be in a dying condition. There were no other deaths to-day of victims of the disaster. Offers of aid have been received from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and various other places. The following correspondence has taken place between the Governor of Virginia and the General commanding this Department:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, April 29, 1870.

Major-Gen. Canby:

SIR: The confusion and excitement incident to the terrible calamity which befel us on Wednesday last, has prevented my early acknowledgment of your kindness and humanity in your prompt tender of all assistance at your command to aid the living and relieve the suffering. Your action was worthy a man of heart and a soldier of the Republic. It will ever be gratefully remembered by an afflicted people audibly.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GILBERT C. WALKER, Governor of Virginia.

HEAD-QUARTERS, April 29, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning. It has been a matter of sincere regret to those associated with me and to myself that we are so utterly powerless to do anything in mitigation of the great and abiding sorrow that has fallen upon your city, we can only pray in our distant homes "that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will deal tenderly with the sufferers from a calamity that must touch every heart throughout the country with sorrow for the dead and to sympathize with the bereaved. Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,
EDWARD CANBY, Brevet Major-General.

The Legislature is now meeting at the Exchange Hotel. The Senate adopted resolutions in memory of Senator BLAND, colored, from Prince Edward, today.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Chamber of Commerce today unanimously adopted a resolution of sympathy for the citizens of Richmond, Va., and the bereaved and mourning families, in view of the loss sustained by the recent catastrophe, and specially paying a high tribute to the great worth of PATRICK HENRY AYLETT.

The Richmond Calamity—Relief for the Sufferers.

Letters received in this City from Richmond state that there is much suffering there in consequence of the terrible calamity of Wednesday last. Accordingly a meeting of a few prominent merchants was held in Wall-street, yesterday, when it was resolved to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers, and the following gentlemen were appointed to receive and forward the subscriptions: PETER WALLER, No. 33 Pine-street; RICHARD IRWIN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place; LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-street. Money sent to either of the above will be duly acknowledged.

The Sufferers in Richmond—An Appeal for Aid.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 29.

There are several families that are left destitute, and we trust that they will be provided for as far as this may be done by contributions to present wants. We hope our friends in other cities will give some help to this charitable object. A committee to receive and disburse money for the relief of the survivors in want will be announced to-morrow.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Convention of the National Association in Washington—Discussions and Action on Important Points.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The meeting of the National Association of Medical Colleges was continued today. The several propositions adopted by the Convention at Cincinnati in 1867 were taken up separately, in the order in which they stand in the printed report. The first proposition was taken up as follows:

First—That every student applying for matriculation in a medical college shall be required to show, either by satisfactory certificate or by direct examination by a committee of the faculty, that he possesses a knowledge of common English branches of education, including the series of mathematics, the elements of natural sciences and sufficient knowledge of Latin and Greek to understand technical terms of the profession; and that the certificates presented or the result of the examination thus required be regularly filed as a part of the records of each medical college.

Prof. LOGAN offered an amendatory resolution that recommendations to the different faculties of the medical colleges are not binding till ratified by the several institutions. After some discussion the resolution was lost.

Prof. MOORE, of St. Louis, moved to strike out all after the words "common education." This gave rise to considerable debate. The substance of the discussion follows.

Prof. MOORE, the mover, said that in institutions not represented here the recommendations would be impossible, and he thought the tendency of the Western institutions would be to close them up. We exclude men from our colleges simply because they were not classical scholars. This was wrong, as in many instances our best physicians are without classical educations.

Prof. YANDELL, of Kentucky, asked: "In case we adopt the revolution as it is, does it enforce the education of medical students?" He thought it would not. You cannot make medical students have a knowledge which students in other professions are not required to obtain before going into practice. While he would have the medical profession attain the highest standard of learning, yet they cannot require this standard. People will send for the doctor they want without reference to his Latin or Greek knowledge, so that he is a sensible and judicious man, and possesses the confidence of the public. These educational attainments were impracticable in this country. He did not think that success was the test of merit, especially in the profession of medicine. A better system of primary education should certainly be encouraged, but he opposed this standard of requirements.

Prof. HAMMOND, in reply to Prof. YANDELL, said he was sorry to hear such arguments advanced. He did not think any man, however possessed of sense, could become a scientific man without knowledge of Latin and other dead languages. He must enter his protest against such a standard as recommended by the Professor.

Prof. HAMMER moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Dr. MOORE, to the effect that the words relating to Latin and Greek be stricken out, and all else retained.

Prof. DAVIS opposed the amendment, and advocated all requirements usual as a preparatory test to entering upon the study of medicine.

Profs. LOOMIS, COX, STILLI and others also opposed the amendment to the amendment. Finally a substitute offered by Prof. STILLI was adopted. It is to the effect that the proposition, in 1867, by the Convention of delegates from medical colleges, embodying the system of collegiate medical education, is in the highest degree commendable, and which, if it could be generally carried into effect, would tend to elevate the profession; that the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must practically be determined by each medical college for itself by average attainments of its students, and by other considerations, of which it alone can judge; and that consequently, while abstaining from all attempts at dictation, this Convention reiterate in the strongest manner its desire that the several medical colleges will, in the changes from time to time made by them in the curriculum of study, endeavor to conform them to the general plan which was recommended by the Convention of 1867 and adopted in the same year by the American Medical Association.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Litigation in Wyoming—Financial Situation of the Road—Its Insolvency Claimed—Partial Decision Rendered—Probable Appointment of a Receiver.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, April 30.—The argument in the case of JAMES W. DAVIS against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was concluded at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The complainant claims that the allegations of his bill have been fully sustained, and that the most gigantic system of frauds in connection with the construction of the railroad has been disclosed; that the directors and trustees of the road, by the cunning device of making a contract with OAKES AMES for construction, and on the same day having it assigned to themselves, cleared $10,000,000, which they divided among themselves in fraud of the rights of the stockholders; and that the Credit Mobilier of America was used by the trustees to conceal the device. Upon the hearing, original stock of the trustees of the Union Pacific Railroad, owning shares in the Credit Mobilier of America, was produced, showing dividends paid in January, 1868, amounting to over $7,000,000; also a so-called triplicate agreement between the Credit Mobilier, OAKES AMES and the trustees, to whom the construction contract was assigned by AMES. A contract between the Railroad Company and the Wyoming Coal Company for furnishing coal for fifteen years at $6 a ton, was also produced, and it also appeared that the stock of this Company was owned principally by the trustees of the railroad. The complainant also claims to have shown that the railroad obtained bonds from the United States amounting to half a million of dollars, upon representations that they owned material for which DAVIS seeks payment; and in view of all the facts in the case, both the Railroad Company and contractors have become liable to him.

The defense admit that great irregularities occurred in the building of the road, but deny the jurisdiction of the Court to grant equitable relief in the case on various technical grounds; deny that the Wyoming corporation law is binding upon the Court; claim that the corporation is solvent and under able and judicious management, and to avoid the appointment of a receiver, tender a bond in the final sum of $1,000,000, conditioned for the payment of any judgment DAVIS may obtain.

The counsel for the complainant insist that the bond is insufficient and that they are not bound to receive it.

Chief-Justice HOWE rendered a partial decision this morning. He holds that the Court of Equity has jurisdiction of the case; that the defendant upon the showing is responsible to the complainant; that the affairs of the road have been so mismanaged in times past as to render it doubtful if it will be able to respond to satisfy any judgment the claimant may obtain. Owing to the vast interests affected the Court is reluctant to appoint a receiver, and adjourns until this afternoon to give the defendant an opportunity to furnish satisfactory security in lieu of a receiver.

After the adjournment of the Court this morning, the counsel for the defendants, in order to avoid the appointment of a receiver, stipulated with the counsel for the plaintiff to deposit in lawful money the amount claimed by the plaintiff within twenty days, as security for any judgment the plaintiff may obtain. The Court on coming in this afternoon was notified of the stipulation, and deferred entering judgment for twenty days.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Riot with a Circus Company in Maryland—Murder of an Idiot by a Woman in Virginia—The Obstructions on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway—Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—A serious riot occurred at Elkton, Md., last night, between some members of a circus company and citizens of the town. After the conclusion of the performance some members of the troupe went to the hotel of ENOCH FERGUSON and called for liquor. When the decanter was produced they seized it and carried it into the street, where the party began drinking. Mr. FERGUSON procured the services of Constable LEWIS and endeavored to arrest the party. Being resisted the officer started for help, and during his absence a riot became general. A rush was made by the troupe for the hotel. Mr. FERGUSON was compelled to take refuge in an upper story. His son HUGH was attacked and badly beaten. About this time a fight began in the streets between some of the troupe and some negroes, when one of the latter drew a razor and inflicted a wound across the stomach of a man named WILLIAM RANDOLPH, which must prove fatal. He is now in a sinking condition. A negro named ISAAC BOYLE is charged with committing the stabbing. He is still at large....On the 26th instant, near Assawoman, Accomac County, Virginia, a woman named ELLEN BUNTING killed an idiot named WILLIAM OULEY, with whom she had been drinking in her husband's groggery. The woman became offended at OULEY, and, seizing an ax, struck him a blow, from the effects of which he soon died. She was arrested....TEOMAS HOFFMAN was yesterday convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years for robbing Harnden's Express, in this city, last year. His two confederates had been previously convicted.

BOSTON, April 30.—WM. M. CORNEY, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of placing obstructions on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, remains in custody. He sticks to his first story that he discovered and removed the sleepers from the track, thus saving the train, and narrowly escaping being shot. His examination will probably take place at Dedham....The man found in a field at Belmont, on Monday, and who subsequently died in the City Hospital, proves to be ZERAH COLBURN, a talented English engineer and mechanic. He was at one time editor and proprietor of the *London Engineer*, but had resided in this country several years. The inquest upon his remains resulted in a verdict of "suicide while laboring under aberration of mind."

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—A motion in the Court of Quarter Sessions for a reconsideration of the sentence against HENRY REICHARD for perjury, committed in offering to go bail for Mrs. WAITE, who was accused of arson, was discharged today by Judge PAXSON, and REICHARD was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Mrs. WAITE was acquitted of the charge of arson.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 30.—Hon. WILLIAM CLAPP died at St. Albans this morning at the age of fifty-nine years. He was formerly prominently connected with political affairs in the State, and had served in both Houses of the General Assembly. Under President LINCOLN he received the appointment of Controller for the District of Vermont, which position he held for several years.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A dispatch from Sioux City, today, says the alarm in the Indian country is general and well founded, and that it is thought that if the Indians are not "Sheridanized" at once they will inaugurate the most extended war the West has ever experienced.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—The case of BUCKLY *vs.* ROLLINS, a suit for $50,000 damages for alleged libel, came up before the United States Circuit Court, in this city, today, on a motion to transfer the case to the Baltimore City Court. After the hearing of argument of counsel for the plaintiff, Judge GILES overruled the motion.

A gang of roughs entered the lager-beer saloon No. 88 New-Chambers-street, last night, and began a fight. The proprietor of the saloon, HENRY HOLCKLAT, became tired of the disturbance, and fired three times into the crowd. One of the bullets took effect in the forehead of PATRICK ENRIGHT, and another in his leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition.

WASHINGTON.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill the Tariff Bill in the House—The Funding Bill—Early Introduction of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The principal interest in the House today was the unsuccessful attempt of Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, to kill the Tariff bill. He endeavored to do this by moving the postponement of all special orders in Committee of the Whole, in order to take up the general calendar and get at the bill which he himself introduced some time ago as a substitute for the Tariff bill proper, and which reduces the duties between thirty and thirty-three per cent. Mr. JUDD followed up his motion by an assault on the Ways and Means Committee, and the slow progress made by the House on the work of the session, giving it as his opinion that the bill could not be passed, and that it was merely wasting time to consider it. Mr. JUDD was very vigorous and made a very strong statement, and at one time it appeared as if he would succeed. But he was speedily demolished by Mr. SCHENCK, who defended the bill and the course of the Committee. If the bill should be killed its epitaph, said he, might be written—"nibbled to death by pissmires." This threw the body into convulsions of laughter and provoked responses from Mr. COX and others, to which SCHENCK again replied. The question was then put on Mr. JUDD's motion and declared lost without a call of the yeas and nays. In the course of the debate it was charged that Mr. JUDD's motion was made in pursuance of an agreement among the revenue reform party, but there was no truth in the allegation. Mr. JUDD made the effort solely on his own responsibility possibly, to head off similar efforts, and it was both hasty and ill-advised.

WORK IN COMMITTEES.

The Ways and Means Committee held a short session this morning, but they were engaged entirely in the Tariff bill, and nothing whatever was done on reference to the Funding bill. The latter measure, however, will be positively reported next week. The Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee, who have charge of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, held a meeting this morning and considered their bill, which will be reported in a few days. It appropriates over $3,000,000. Arguments were heard by the Committee in favor of compelling the New-Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company to widen the bridge which they are now erecting over the Ricolets, Louisiana, from ninety-three to two hundred feet.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Indian Commission meet here on next Tuesday. There is no set programme, but the probabilities are that some of the Commission will visit the scene of hostilities.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $752,000. Shipments to national banks, to the Assistant Treasurers and depositories for the week ending today, were as follows:

Legal tenders	$894,468
Fractional currency	492,325
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	313,500
Total amount burned	22,825,346
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	230,665
Total amount issued therefor	22,508,055
Balance due for mutilated notes	317,291
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,467,363
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for—	
National bank circulation	342,251,350
And for public deposits	16,663,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	785,175
Internal revenue receipts today	585,667
Total for the month	13,306,188
Total for the year	137,196,399

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President GRANT has telegraphed that he will return to Washington on Tuesday.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner DELANO has communicated the following decisions in a letter to the Collector of New-Orleans:

First—A person or firm purchasing leaf tobacco on his own account, and selling the same in this country, is liable to a special tax of $25, and to an additional tax of $2 per $1,000 on his sales in excess of $1,000. Second—If the leaf tobacco purchased is shipped to foreign countries, or consigned to commission-merchants or agents in this country, and sold on account of the purchaser, in either case such purchaser is liable to the special tax of $25, but is not required to pay the tax on sales made for him by other parties; third persons who purchase leaf tobacco on orders and ship the same to the persons ordering it or to their consigns for account of and at the risk of said parties, the purchaser having no ownership or interest in the tobacco further than their commission, are liable to pay special tax as commercial brokers, and not as dealers in leaf tobacco.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MYERS presented the petition of the Pennsylvania Association of the Survivors of the War of 1812, stating that seventy-one of their number died in Philadelphia alone last year, and urging Congress to grant pensions to the veterans of that war, and their families.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented the petition of citizens of New-London, Conn., relating to the repeal of the laws bearing on the shipping and wages of seamen, &c.

A RECESS THIS WEEK.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that when the House adjourn on Thursday next, it be to meet on the following Monday. After various suggestions from members who wanted a longer recess or wanted no recess at all, or who wanted a recess from Friday till Tuesday, the motion was put and agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees for bills of a private character. The morning hour was taken up by private reports from the Committee on Military Affairs, the only public matter being a bill to extend the time for the completion of the military road from Fort Wilkins, at Copper Harbor, in Michigan, to Fort Howard, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, which was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The House then, on motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, took up the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers. Concurred in.

The Senate joint resolution relative to the establishment of a light-station at Choptank River, Md. Passed.

The Senate bill to create additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota, to be called the Springfield and Pembina districts. Passed.

The Senate bill to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y., to change its location to Port Jervis. Passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Burlington and Mississippi River Railroad Company or its assigns to change the established line of said road in the State of Nebraska. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders, and for other purposes. Passed.

Various Senate bills were referred to the appropriate Committees.

TEXAS.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, and after explanation, introduced a joint resolution providing that all persons duly elected to office in Texas, shall have thirty days from the 30th of April, 1870, in which to file the oath of office prescribed in the act of March 30, 1870. Passed.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to move to go into Committee on the tariff bill.

Mr. JUDD, before the putting of that question, offered a resolution that all special orders in the Committee of the Whole be postponed until after the consideration of the general calendar in that Committee. He had no disguise in stating to the House that his purpose was to pass over the Tariff bill, and reach a bill introduced by himself, which consisted of but three sections, and which reduced the tariff and internal taxes. That was the object, intent and purpose of his asking to postpone all special orders. In order that the House might judge whether that was a proper course it would be necessary to look at the condition of the business. The House had been in session since the first Monday in December. It was now the first of May. No bill had yet been acted upon reducing the burdens of the people. In the present condition of the business of the House, and from the manner in which the business had been conducted so far, he asked the House to consider whether before adjournment any such state of affairs would be brought about.

Mr. COX remarked that the gentleman from Illinois was attacking the Administration for dereliction of duties for not reducing taxation.

Mr. JUDD said he did not offer the resolution for the purpose of attacking person or committee, but because he believed that if unless some such mode was adopted, the question of tariff and internal revenue would not be decided this session. The bill had been debated twice early in March, and it was the belief of many that this Tariff bill could not pass the House, and yet all the business of the country stood today delayed. The next Committee to be called in its order was the Special Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, and that Committee had bills to report which would consume the morning hour day after day for a very long time. A majority of the Appropriation bills that were absolutely necessary for the sustaining of the Government were still behindhand. The Army Appropriation bill, the Navy Appropriation bill, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the Post-office Appropriation bill, the Fortification Appropriation bill, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and the Miscellaneous Appropriation bills were all still behindhand, and had not been considered by the House at all. Then there were over twenty contested election cases not yet considered, and innumerable bills on the Speaker's table. Were they going to give the balance of the session to the question of the tariff, or would they enact a bill which reduced the tariff reasonably and properly, and then have an opportunity to attend to the other business of the House.

Mr. O'NEILL suggested that the gentleman from Illinois had said nothing about the repeal of the obnoxious income tax.

Mr. JUDD replied that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania would read his bill, he would find that, in regard to the income tax, it proposed to increase the exemption to $2,500, and to reduce the tax to three per cent.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the resolution. He said every bill to revise or amend a tariff must necessarily be a proposition containing a great deal of details, and all these details, in order to be properly understood and acted upon, must be considered and disposed of as they arise. When the pending Tariff bill was introduced, those members who were free-traders, or opposed to any protective system, were permitted with unexampled liberality to have the fullest indulgence in general debate, it being then thought that the fact of such indulgence in the expression of views on both sides on the main question would result in having the matter so thoroughly considered that when they came to the details of the bill each one of them would be speedily disposed of. But what had been the history of the proceeding? The gentleman (Mr. JUDD) and others had, from the beginning to the end of the discussion, made themselves responsible for the delay in the press of the bill, and if the bill should fail to become a law, as that gentleman (Mr. JUDD) so confidently predicted, its epitaph might be easily written: "Nibbled to death by pismires." [Laughter.] But the gentleman was not acting, he supposed, without his cue. He (Mr. SCHENCK) had not suspected that anything of this kind was to be sprung upon the House; but since the gentleman had offered his resolution he supposed that it was to order. He found in the New-York *Evening Post* of yesterday a paper which gave at least a very strong tendency to free-trade; that it was given out that this movement must be made for the reason that it would take the conduct of legislation on this subject out of the hands of Messrs. SCHENCK, HOOPER and MAYNARD and KELLEY and McCARTHY, and put it in the hands of the revenue reformers, Messrs. ALLISON, JUDD, LOGAN, BROOKS and others.

Mr. ALLISON moved the point of order that the discussion was exceeding the narrow limit to which it should be confined in the resolution.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. JUDD remarked that he had not seen the paper in which the article appeared, and that he had had this resolution in contemplation for ten days.

Mr. SCHENCK, continuing, said: Suppose the resolution should be passed? It would set aside, not merely the pending Tariff bill, but also the Internal Taxation bill, and why? Because the gentleman (Mr. JUDD) had said it was a very long bill, and never could be acted upon. This was not the first time that such an effort as that had been made. It had been made in 1868, when there was substantially the same general bill, condensing into one law and codifying all the contradictory and ambiguous matters in the then existing laws; and when that bill was nearly through, it had been set aside in order to bring in another bill in reference to spirits and tobacco alone. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue would now tell gentlemen that many millions would have been saved to the Government if the general bill had been passed at that time. The internal revenue tax was a special order in the Committee, and would be reached whenever the Tariff Bill was disposed of. When it was reached the Committee of Ways and Means would have a substitute prepared for it, which substitute he believed would commend itself to general acceptance, because it would sustain a striking off of about thirty millions per annum; but it did not suit the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JUDD) to have taxes reduced or to have any reform in reference either to the internal revenue or the tariff unless it was according to his pattern and done under his guidance. At all events it looked very much like that. In conclusion, he repeated that he had regarded the resolution in no other light than a proposition to set aside the Committee of Ways and Means, in order to give charge of the matter to other gentlemen who volunteered to take charge of the interests of the country.

Mr. COX said he would like to see the business of the House forwarded, but not at the expense of the people or of public welfare. The tariff should have the fullest discussion possible. He did not believe that the discussion would be shortened one iota by adopting the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois, for his bill would bring up again the questions that had already been passed upon in reference to the duties on tobacco, sugar, iron, the free list, &c. When the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SCHENCK) spoke of the insects nibbling his bill in detail, he had reference to gentlemen on his own side of the House.

Mr. SCHENCK—I had reference to them.

Mr. COX said he knew that very well; but if the bill was so vulnerable that even the little insects could pick it, item by item, and atom by atom, and almost consume it in face of the country, he thought it must be a very poor and unprogressive measure, not based upon reason, economy, justice or equality. He was glad to see the Republican Party in the House was being divided. It was one of the happiest things in his life to stand in the midst of them, speaking from a seat quite close to Mr. SCHENCK's, and see that there were some great, generous-hearted men among them—revenue reformers, who were fighting the old fossils, such as his venerable friend from Ohio. [Laughter.] He wanted the House and the country to understand that even the mouse could gnaw the net of the lion, and that even the little insects could do some work which the large bull-dogs could not possibly undo. [Laughter.] The gentleman (Mr. SCHENCK) had made a little reference to him last evening, a sort of second hand joke taken from a very bad source, and he was mortified that he should have done it. The people wanted a reduction of taxation, and the Republican Party was responsible for not giving it to them. Their whole Administration from beginning to end, on the subject of tariff and internal revenue, was a signal failure, and was so confessed to be by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. JUDD,) and it would be so confessed by all the members and by the country.

Mr. LOGAN expressed his great surprise that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the leader of the House, who ought to be the courteous gentleman, should get up in the House and apply to his colleagues the epithets of "nibblers" and "pigmies." He intended to act on his own judgment, without dictation from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, or anybody else.

Mr. SCHENCK said that there was nobody in the House and nobody in the country who had watched the progress of the bill in Committee of the Whole, who did not know that it had been fought inch by inch, step by step, line by line, word by word, persistently, with light attack and heavy attack—and more frequently the latter—with a view apparently to defeat the bill by dilatory practice. In the course of his description of that, there happened to occur to his mind, while he was talking, an exemplification of it. In saying that if its epitaph were to be written it might be said to be nibbled to death by pigmies, he did not mean by that to call gentlemen pigmies. But he meant what was as strong, and perhaps a coarse and unbecoming figure of speech, to describe the character of the warfare to which the bill had been subjected. He might have used another Western phrase, which would possibly have pleased the gentleman better, and said that it was "kicked to death by grasshoppers;" but he would not have intended by that, any more than in the other case, to compare gentlemen to such insects.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question, refusing to yield to Mr. JUDD for further remarks.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 96 to 32, and the resolution was rejected without a division.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steam-ship *Deutschland* which left Bremen April 16 and Southampton April 19 reached this port last night. The news is later by two days than was that at hand by the *China* on Wednesday.

The *Journal de Rennes* states that a workman lately set fire to the forest of Petre, a short distance from Vitré, when nearly nine hundred acres of wood were burnt down. The man has been arrested.

The Pompeian Palace built by Prince NAPOLEON in the Avenue Montaigne is again offered for sale, at the upset price of 720,000 francs. The ground on which it stands, a surface of 4,900 meters, is said to be worth a larger sum.

A fearful catastrophe had occurred in the works of the Linen Manufacturing Company at St. Gilles, in the environs of Brussels, by the explosion of a boiler in the drying house. Nearly twenty men or women were killed or frightfully scalded by the steam, and eight had already died at the moment of the last accounts. The factory was at the same time set on fire, and the building was entirely destroyed.

A treaty of amity, navigation and commerce between the German Zollverein and Mexico is shortly to be submitted to the Customs' Parliament of North Germany for ratification, and the report of the Board of Trade and Traffic upon it has been distributed among the members of the Zollbundesrath. The commercial intercourse between the Zollverein and Mexico is important, as many Germans live in the latter country.

A communication from Carlsruhe states that the speech pronounced by the Grand Duke of BADEN for the close of the Chambers, so redolent of affectionate regard for Prussia and North Germany, appears to have produced in that Duchy an effect diametrically opposed to what was expected by the illustrious speaker. Since the day on which it was delivered, popular meetings had been held, at all of which the will of the people to defend the autonomy of the country was unanimously proclaimed.

In an article treating the claims of Denmark on North-Schleswig, the *Kreutz Zeitung* says: "With respect to this matter, Prussia has undertaken engagements to Austria alone. In the treaty not a word is said of the extent of the territory affected, nor are any stipulations made as to the *when* and the *how*. If Prussia were to come to an understanding with Austria, by making concessions on other points, Article V. of the Treaty of Prague might be annulled, and no one would have a right to interfere."

The King of Sweden had just given his sanction to several legislative acts of the Diet. The most important is that which refers to the extension of political rights to Christian Dissenters and Jews. The others, concerning the press, are of little interest and only make some trifling changes in the present law. The only one of these latter of any value did not receive the royal sanction. Its object was to permit the establishment of printing-offices in the rural districts, as well as in the towns.

A St. Petersburg letter has the following: "The Emperor ALEXANDER will shortly leave for Ems. The official motive of this journey is to perform a cure at the waters, but I am informed on good authority that the treatment is only a pretext for an interview with the King of Prussia. What induces me to believe this latter version is that the partisans of a close alliance between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin have for some time past been very active at Court, while their adversaries manifest a certain discouragement. The Emperor's absence will last about six weeks, and unfortunately will coincide with the most brilliant period of the exhibition of Russian productions."

The *Unita Cattolica* contains the following note on the subject of the return of the French Ambassador to Rome: "All here are expecting the Marquis DE DANNEVILLE, who comes back to us the vanquisher of the Gallican intrigues hatched against him in Paris. This excellent diplomatist enjoys the sympathy of all good and sincere Catholics, and he is especially dear to the Holy Father on account of his chivalrous devotion and virtues. He will return with all the prerogatives to which he has a right, but he will not be Ambassador Extraordinary to the Council. No envoy will be received in that quality by the Holy See."

The Italian papers contain accounts of some rather serious disturbances which took place at Carrara on the 10th ult. The disturbances began by a number of young men in the street singing insurrectionary songs and shouting "Down with the Ministry," "Hurrah for the Republic," "Death to VICTOR EMMANUEL," &c. One of their number having been arrested by the *gengarmes*, an attempt was made to rescue him, and the *gendarmes*, being obliged to take refuge in their barrack, were attacked there by the crowd. After a time reinforcements arrived. The people thereupon dispersed, and it seemed as though tranquillity had been completely restored. Some arrests were then made, and immediately afterward the crowd, which had increased to about 1,000 persons, assumed a menacing attitude and began to threaten the troops. The latter, after the three warnings required by the law, proceeded to employ force to disperse the rioters, two of whom were killed in the struggle and nine wounded. Sixteen others were arrested.

THE FRENCH PLEBISCITUM

Notes of Recent Meetings Favoring and Opposing the Measure.

A meeting of Deputies of the Left and of representatives of the Liberal Press was held on April 14 in Paris, at the house of M. CREMIEUX. About 120 Paris and provincial journals were represented. The object of the meeting was to consider the course to be adopted by the Democratic Party in respect of the *plebiscite*—whether it should recommend abstention, the deposit of blank voting papers, or a direct negative. After a prolonged discussion the general opinion pronounced in favor of the latter course—a vote of no. This resolution, however, was only partially satisfactory to many of those present, and a suggestion was made that a joint manifesto from the Deputies of the Left and the Press should be issued. Some desired that this address should be drawn up in terms sufficiently precise to serve as a Republican manifesto, but this was objected to by others, and especially by M. PICARD, who strongly opposed it. A protracted and heated discussion was brought to a close by a proposition of M. GREVY to the effect that a joint Committee of Deputies and journalists should be appointed to draw up the address, which, however, was to be strictly limited to the question of the *plebiscite*. This proposition was adopted, and four Paris and three provincial journalists were chosen to act with the Deputies of the Left. The *Marseillaise*, "irreconcilable" even with its friends, declines to be bound by this arrangement, deeming it inconsistent with its dignity to prefer expediency to principle. On April 15 a meeting of Deputies of the Left was held to consider whether the proposed address to the electors should be signed conjointly by the Deputies and representatives of the Liberal Press, or whether the latter should simply express their approval of the manifesto to be prepared by the Deputies. Opinions were much divided, and it was only by a majority of 12 to 10 that it was agreed to accept the co-operation of the journalist representatives. M. PICARD and others of the minority, however, declared their determination of issuing a separate manifesto, and thus there is every probability of divided action on the part of the Democratic Party. A meeting was held on April 15 at the office of the *Réveil*, at which representatives of the Democratic Press in Paris and the provinces discussed the course to be pursued at the approaching *plebiscite*. M. LEDRU ROLLIN on this occasion made his reappearance in political life in Paris, and he strongly advocated the plan, which was ultimately agreed to, of local committees, communicating with a central committee in the capital. The members of the Right have also taken action, and the *Patrie*, which may be regarded on this occasion as one of the organs of that party, publishes the following announcement at the head of its columns—"Liberty and Revolution confront each other. Each is declaring its battle cry and showing its flag. Upon the flag of liberty is inscribed 'Yes;' upon the flag of the revolution is inscribed 'No.' The permanent triumph of liberty in France requires that the *plebiscite* of 1870 shall obtain the largest possible number of votes. It is with this view that this Association has been formed. Acting in no exclusive spirit, and having only one object, the Committee invites the co-operation of all those who think that of all the economies a country can make the most important is the avoidance of a revolution." The President of the Association is the Duc D'ALBAFUERA, and the members of the Committee are Admiral Bouet Willaumez and Vicomte de la Guéronnière, Senators; Comte Frédéric Le Grange and M. Clément Duvernois, Deputies; and M. Emile de Girardin. A meeting of the Left Center was held April 15 at the Grand Hotel. It was not very numerous, as several Deputies of that fraction had left Paris, but had a character of importance, as the business was to decide on the attitude to be assumed by the group in view of the *plebiscite*. The Marquis D'ANDELARRE presided, and M. BUFFET was present. After an account had been given by the Chairman of a conversation which he had held that day with the Duke D'ALBUFERA, President of the Right Center, the discussion turned on the opportuneness of a collective action and understanding with that body. That course was sharply combated by MM. DURFORT DE CIVRAC, COCHERY, PLANAT, LEFEVRE-PONTALIS and MARTEL. The last-named gentleman, however, made a proposition to wait, before coming to a definite resolution, until the official text of the *plebiscite* should be known. The contrary opinion was energetically defended by M. LATOUR-DU-MOULIN. After a few words from M. ESTANCELIN, who expressed surprise that no explanation had been given of the retirement of Count DARU, the meeting separated in deciding that each of its members should remain free to act individually, that the Left Center should not form any junction with the Light Center, and that no collective move should be made in favor of the *plebiscite*.

THE PRINCES' DUEL

Montpensier's Account of the Encounter and of the Motives Impelling Him to Require it.

The Madrid correspondence of the London *Times*, writing of the recent trial of the Duke of MONTPENSIER for the killing of Don HENRI OF BOURBON, says that during the examination two declarations from the Duke of MONTPENSIER were then put in and read. The first was his admission of the deed and his justification of himself:

For a long time the Infante Don HENRI DE BOURBON endeavored to provoke me. On the 21st of December, 1868, he published his first letter, a copy of which is annexed, in which I don't know which he tried to insult most, my ancestors, my family, or myself. On the 14th of January of the present year he published his second letter, directed to the Regent, in which he repeated the grossest insults against me. Not living in the place where he published these writings, I did not try to require explanations from him respecting them, but on the 7th ult., both of us being in Madrid, he published a fly-sheet entitled *Los Montpensieristas*, which was circulated with great profusion in all parts, and was even printed in some of the newspapers. In it, as will be seen by the copy herewith, he repeated and augmented his insults to my person and my family, so much so that no one who values his honor and the good name of his family, could have possibly allowed the matter to pass unnoticed. In view of such persistence in provocation, without my having given any motive for it, and desirous of avoiding a scandal, I sent to him to ask if it were written by him, and he having replied that it was, and that he ratified it and assumed its responsibility, I saw myself under the necessity of asking from him a retractation of such insults. Not having been able to obtain any kind of satisfaction, we met in the Dehesa de los Carabancheles on the morning of the 12th of March. My Adjutant, Col. SOLIS, accompanied me, and there appeared there also Gens. CORDOVA and ALAMINOS, who, being informed of the question between us, at my request came to an understanding with Don HENRI and three persons who there met with him, and who I learnt were Don FEDERICO RUBIO, Don EMIGDIO SANTAMARIA and Don ANDRES ORTIZ. After various fruitless attempts to come to an arrangement in presence of the six persons just mentioned, he refused to give me other satisfaction than with arms, and my offended honor and that of my ancestors, as an officer and a gentleman, forbade me to refuse to accept it. The preliminaries and preparations being settled, and we both being placed opposite each other the duel occurred. The Infante fired and I answered, and so on successively, until at my third discharge I saw him fall to the ground, with a mortal wound, from which he died. Greatly affected by this result, which I would have wished to have done everything to avoid, I retired to my house, accompanied by Señor RUBIO and Gen. CORDOVA, where I have been interrogated, and where I await the consequences to which this lamentable act may give rise."

The second document put in was the Duke's answer to the charges the Fiscal made against him, reminding him that the laws prohibit dueling:

"I certainly do not deny the existence of the laws, both civil and military, which prohibit dueling in our country. I recognize the penalties imposed on those who forget these prescriptions, and I do not forget the duties imposed by our holy religion. I have proved this by the patience with which I have once and again suffered his insults—all the more affronting when they were lauched by a person tied to my family by the bonds of kinship and by the obligations of gratitude. Not only did he repeatedly insult me, but also my forefathers and ancestors, as may be seen in the said letters. My prudent silence in reference to his first provocation did not suffice, but was wrongly interpreted by the Infante, and animated him to repeat his provocation, for it made him believe he could do so with impunity. He insulted me publicly for the third time, not politically, for in that sphere he was free to think what he liked about me, but in regard to what is most dear to every man—the honor of his person and that of his family. Notwithstanding this, I even yet took one step more toward conciliation. I did not credit the articles published with his name until I asked him expressly if they were his or not, expecting he would reflect upon the matter within himself. His answer was a fresh insult. In this situation I could not suffer in silence, red with shame, all the insults he had for more than a year been publicly directing against me. I was obliged to accept the only reparation he offered me—namely, to vindicate with arms the infamously calumniated honor of myself and my forefathers. Neither my family nor my rank, nor the honored uniform I wear, permitted me to hesitate a moment. It was not my choosing. I accepted the only choice he gave me. Terrible has been the conclusion; very painful to me. I did all I could to obtain another species of reparation. If he fell, it certainly was not because I desired it—the Divine will ordered it so. The law must judge me. With tranquillity I await its sentence, though I am grieved to have seen myself obliged to give occasion for it."

The Council deliberated, and eventually passed the sentence telegraphed—namely, one month's banishment from Madrid and $6,000 indemnity to Don HENRI's children.

City Railroads—The Madison-Avenue Line and the Arcade—Action of Property-Owners.

The property-owners on Madison-avenue and adjoining streets feel deeply interested in having the street-railroad completed in that thoroughfare from Forty-second up to Eighty-sixth-street. A Committee of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association therefore waited upon Mr. WM. H. VANDERBILT, the Vice-President of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, which has a charter to build that street-railway, at its office, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday forenoon, in order to push the matter. The Committee was composed of Messrs. John Foley, Chairman, Charles Crary, E. B. Buckley, Thomas McLellan, R. W. Townsend, A. Berwin, M. Berringer, G. H. Haydock, Myer Stern, John T. Daly, William A. Whitbeck and Asher Barnes. A discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. VANDERBILT stated that the principal reason why the track was not yet completely laid was that the avenue was not properly graded, but wanted in some places from eighteen inches to two feet more earth. Mr. VANDERBILT promised the Committee to send them a full and detailed communication about the defects of the grade of the avenue, and he further promised them that when they would have the grade properly finished, the track should be completed in the avenue forthwith. This interview over, the Committee repaired to a neighboring office on Twenty-sixth-street where, on behalf of their Association, they adopted the following resolution with regard to the Arcade Railway bill.

Resolved, That this Association approve so much of the act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, and now before the Governor for his approval, as provides for a tunnel under-ground railroad through Broadway, and, believing that that is the only road that can be built under the City, we respectfully request the Governor to approve the same.

Messrs. WHITBECK, CRARY, McLELLAN, DALY and STERN were appointed a Committee to go to Albany and present the resolution to the Governor.

Safe Robbery in Elizabethport.

Yesterday morning, Mr. J. B. COOLEY, a coal and lumber merchant, doing business in Clinton-street, Elizabethport, discovered upon entering his office that his safe had been broken open by burglars, and robbed of its contents. On the evening of Friday, Mr. COOLEY left his office at 8 o'clock, securing the doors, locking the safe, and leaving everything in supposed safety. The room, yesterday morning, was in a condition of great disorder, desks and chairs having been upset upon the floor, papers strewn about, and the safe standing wide open. It had been broken near the lock, evidently with an iron bar. A number of burglars' tools were lying upon the floor. The amount of property stolen is $1,160, of which about $100 is in currency.

Another Kerosene Accident—A Servant-Girl Nearly Burned to Death.

A sad accident occurred yesterday morning at Newark. A young German girl, about twenty years of age, a servant in the employ of Mr. C. ORGLEMAN, living at No. 35 Hamilton-street, rose rather late in the morning, and in her haste to make the kitchen-fire, seized the oil-can and emptied the contents upon the lighted wood, with the usual result. The can burst with a loud report, and the girl's clothes were immediately wrapped in flames. In her excitement she ran to her employer's room, on the same floor, who, with the use of blankets, succeeded in partially extinguishing the flames. In fact, it was thought that they were entirely put out, but the unfortunate sufferer, in her agony, ran out on the piazza, where, fanned by the air, they again burst forth with undiminished fury, and the girl was terribly burnt about the breast and stomach. It is feared also that she inhaled the fire. She was removed to St. Barnabas Hospital, where she will receive the best of attention, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AT TWENTY-THREE.

Life is delight, each hour that passes over
Comes like a maiden's kisses to her lover,
Comes like the fresh breath of the mountain breeze,
Comes like the south wind trembling through the trees;
Or like the song of larks above the heather,
Or like a murmurous hum in sultry weather,—
A dreamy bliss that knows no waking sorrow,
A present joy that craves no happier morrow,
When Love enthralls us till we hug the chain,
And Beauty's smile is worth a miser's gain;
When Hope is better than reality,
And Faith is boundless as the boundless sea.

Let worn-out cynics tell us Life's a jest,
We know its glory and we feel its zest;
Let parsons, languid on fat livings, preach
That joy is something always out of reach;
Let pale ascetics deem God's world a gin
To lure mankind and womankind to sin—
We reck not if dyspeptic fools agree,
But laugh such creeds to scorn at twenty-three.

What though 'tis true that youth glides swiftly past;
That if we live we wear gray hairs at last;
That the keen rapture, and the wild delight,
The joyous freedom of our manhood's might,
The hopes, the fears, the passion and the glory,
Are transient features of a transient story—
That Love itself—youth's twin—will scarcely stay
Till Life has reached the summer of its day;
That even She, the maiden of our Spring,
May fade ere Autumn's fruits be ripening?
Time passes on but leaves its gifts behind,
Rest for the heart, and riches for the mind.
If every year a golden apple fall,
Each year makes captive of some glorious thrall;
Truth, knowledge, virtue—all are ours to gain;
Life stretches onward like an unknown main,
Life stretches upward to the starry maze;
God's gates fly open at our ardent gaze;
A dazzling ray illumes the crystal sea,
When Heaven lies near to earth at twenty-three.

—*The Spectator.* JOHN DENNIS.

THE STORY OF ALAN GRAHAM AND CHARLIE BLAIR.

BY TOM SLENDER.

CHAPTER I.

"Well, Alan, this is the last of your bachelor days, and to-morrow you will bid farewell to liberty, and will put on the fetters of married life. The thought of it does not seem to weigh heavily upon you, I must say," said Charlie Blair to his friend Alan Graham, as they sat in their old places in Graham's room, sending forth clouds of smoke from their darkly colored meerschaum pipes.

Alan Graham made no reply, but only puffed away, apparently watching the volumes of smoke as they ascended and merged into the thick atmosphere of the room.

"I wonder whether she will let you smoke," continued Charlie Blair, chuckling, as he said it, at the idea of his old friend's liberty being curtailed, and thinking the while that, after all, matrimony might not be such a haven of bliss.

Still Alan Graham remained silent. Even the possibility of an interference with his favorite habit could not elicit a reply.

"What is the matter? Why don't you speak? You are not faint-hearted, surely, now, at the eleventh hour?"

"I'll tell you what it is, Charlie. I am puzzled, fairly puzzled, by old Barlow. I cannot make him out. Not one word has he ever said about settlements."

"But I thought it was understood that Mary Barlow would have two thousand a year."

"Well, yes; it was so; indeed, old Barlow told me so himself, and that I ought to consider myself a very lucky fellow to begin life so fortunately. But somehow I should like to have it all down in black and white, signed, sealed and delivered."

"You don't mean that he has made no settlement?"

"Yes I do."

"But why don't you insist upon it?"

"What can a poor devil like me do in such a matter, with only my three hundred a year? Whenever the subject has been mooted he shirked it, saying it is all right, and that he has settled it all with Creyke, his man of business. I can't affront old Barlow. How do I know he might not break off the marriage, and send me to the right-about? I wish I had some one—a father, an uncle, or a guardian—to fight for me. But, you see, I have no one to stand by me; I am alone in the world, and have to shift for myself. Everybody tells me that I am the luckiest fellow alive in marrying old Barlow's only child—and perhaps I am."

"I dare say he will set it all straight to-morrow before you go to church."

"Not very likely, I am afraid. I wish it might be so. Half the promised sum would content me if it were but settled."

"You don't mean that you think the old fellow shaky—that he is only a bubble?"

"Not at all. But I've seen enough of commercial men to know that in business there's nothing certain, that's all."

"Well, never mind. Let the worst come to the worst, you will soon be behind the scenes, for you will be a partner in the concern in no time, and if I know anything of you you will not be long in ferreting out the truth. So cheer up, Sam, and don't let your spirits go down."

Alan Graham and Charlie Blair had been friends through school and college days. They had battled with life successfully, and Alan Graham, with a private income of three hundred a year, was going to marry the only child of a man who had the reputation of being possessed of considerable wealth. These two friends had lived together in Glasgow, and as Charlie Blair had a few thousand pounds of his own, they had managed to "rub on" comfortably enough, lodging in the same house. The marriage of Alan Graham with Mary Barlow dissolved the partnership between him and Charlie Blair.

The wedding went off like other weddings. There was the right proportion of gay and bright colors, contrasting favorably with the white dresses of the bride and her four bridesmaids. The sumptuous breakfast given by Mr. Barlow in honor of his daughter's marriage amply justified his reputation for wealth; and when "the happy pair" drove off amidst a shower of old satin shoes, many a young man envied Alan Graham his good fortune, while the elders pronounced him to be a lucky man. Charlie Blair was not quite so sure of the fact, as he was more behind the scenes, and had learned from his friend that old Barlow had not said a word about settlements, though he had been generous enough in supplying his son-in-law with ample means to defray the expenses of his wedding tour. When Alan Graham and his fair and comely bride—for she was all that those words express—returned to Glasgow, they rented a small house in Mr. Barlow's neighborhood, that she might be near her father, and he not far from the office in which he was to spend the greater part of his time. At first Mary Graham felt very lonely in her new home; but as her old friends gathered round her, and welcomed her back among them, she became accustomed to look for companionship out of her house. Her greatest friends were Mary Bland and Rachel Gurney, the pretty Quakeress, who had somewhat departed from the traditional demureness of her persuasion, and was one of the brightest and gayest of the Glasgow belles.

Charlie Blair was a frequent visitor, and almost as great a favorite with Mary Graham as with her husband. But in the course of a few weeks he went to Australia to seek his fortune, and the young couple continued their ordinary life.

CHAPTER II.

The rude, energetic, hard, out-door life of Charlie Blair, in Australia, contrasted strangely with the sedentary, anxious life of Alan Graham, in Glasgow.

Charlie Blair had sunk nearly the whole of his capital in the purchase of land, and sheep, and all other things necessary to the life of an Australian farmer. He had placed himself in the hands of the successful Mark Halliday, who certainly prophesied smooth things for his friend. If energy, activity and cheerful industry presage success, there certainly could be no doubt that Mark Halliday was fully warranted in saying that Charlie Blair would return to England laden with the result of his exertions, and would realize the wish of "living like a Prince."

Alan Graham, in the meanwhile, sat at the same desk, poring over the same books, and becoming more and more reserved and thoughtful. He had moved into a larger and more imposing house, and his wife had become one of the *élite* of Glasgow. He had acquired a considerable reputation for business, and the firm of Barlow & Graham ranked high in the commercial world. But Mary Graham's life was not altogether as bright as it seemed; for though she possessed in her children, her house, and her comforts all the elements of happiness, her husband's gravity and increased anxiety cast a gloom over the whole household. She was conscious that, for some reason, his reputed success had failed to promote his happiness, and her own was therefore incomplete.

After the lapse of a few years, during which time they had received frequent letters from Charlie Blair, all written full of the spirit and energy of a man who was working hard with a hope in his life, the mercantile world was convulsed by one of those panics which have been so frequent of late. Mary Graham became anxious for her husband and father, and the shadow that had fallen across her life deepened as she watched their countenances. Though Alan Graham had learned to control the expression of his face so that few could read there what was passing in his mind, Mary could not be deceived. She saw that something was astir, though she could not tell what. She saw it was not only at home, but as she walked or drove along the street—she saw it in the grave whisperings of knots of men in the corners of the streets, or at the doors of the public buildings, and she inquired of her husband the meaning of it all.

"What has happened, Alan? Everybody seems oppressed, as if by some mysterious secret. Something must have happened."

"Only one or two houses have stopped payment," he answered, carelessly. "It had been expected for some time."

"That means," she inquired, as calmly as she could, "that many persons are ruined."

"I am afraid so. But you need not look so frightened, Mary. It has not come to our turn yet."

It was the possibility of such an end to all his labors that had eaten all the brightness out of his life. He had found it impossible to persuade Mr. Barlow to alter his tactics, and every failure made their own more certain.

When that fatal moment came, and the house of Barlow and Graham stopped payment, and Alan was compelled to move into a smaller house in the outskirts of the town, taking with him his father-in-law, whose health had been seriously affected by all he had gone through, he was out of humor with all the world. Though something remained to them after the affairs of the firm had been wound up, their position was so altered that Alan Graham was obliged to seek a situation in an old and well-established house.

"Alan, my father's health is failing rapidly. I fear this shock has been more than he can bear," said Mary Graham to her husband. "I wish you could think of him with less bitterness."

"How can I help it when I find myself in such a plight as this after so many years of hard work? It is enough to try the temper of any man. It never need, it never ought to have been."

Alan Graham had grown hard, and even his wife's tender pleading for her father was without effect, and when Mr. Barlow died she alone mourned his loss. To her husband his death was a relief, for the sight of the old man sitting in his easy chair was a perpetual source of irritation to him, and kept alive in him the memory of his wrongs. He forgot how much he owed to his father-in-law in past years. The hard struggle after wealth which had ended in failure, poverty, and defeat had changed his nature, and made him bitter and resentful against the whole world, as though it had conspired against him.

It was late in the Spring, some time after all these changes had taken place, when Alan Graham was at his desk in the town, and his wife was alone, wearied after her morning's work of teaching, that the maid-servant entered the room to say that a gentleman was at the door inquiring for her master, and when he would be at home. Mary Graham rose and went to the door to give the stranger the information he demanded; but before she could open her lips she found both her hands seized in his strong grasp, while the well-known voice of Charlie Blair greeted her. It was the pleasantest sound she had heard for long, and after the first sudden surprise was over tears came into her eyes as the past and present contrasted themselves in her mind. There was much to tell and much to hear, and they were glad that when Alan Graham returned home there was nothing left for him to tell.

It was a strange sight when those two friends sat together as they had done some years before—the one so broken in spirits, so careworn, suspicious and reserved—the other so frank, strong, genial and generous, ready to trust the whole world, for he had labored as few can, and his labors had been crowned with success. Mary Graham observed the contrast, and noted the healthy tone of the Australian's mind, as he related the various vicissitudes of his life, and laughed over the mistakes which he had made.

"Alan," said he, "you told me I was a fool bent upon my own ruin; but here I am, still young and strong, with full fifty thousand pounds, which, with your help, I intend to invest. We must talk about that by-and-by, but you will allow that I have toiled to some purpose. Look at my hands. Did you ever see such hands? They are like any laborer's, but they have done me good service, and have served me honestly, for not one penny of that money has been got without toil, and honest toil, too."

Alan Graham could scarcely bear to hear of Charlie Blair's success, and the sight of his great manly frame irritated him almost beyond endurance. How it might have been if he too had been successful, who can tell? As things were the contrast between himself and his friend and the result of their labors overpowered him.

The two friends often met. Charlie Blair was disappointed at the want of sympathy and cordiality in Alan, and lamented it to Mary Graham. She only drew such a picture of her husband's trials and disappointments as disarmed all resentment and moved the pity of their friend.

Toward the close of his sojourn in England, Charlie Blair entrusted Alan Graham with the management of the money which he had, under his advice, invested; and after having satisfied himself that everything was ready for his departure, he set sail, according to his agreement, with Mark Halliday, bent upon making another venture, in the hope of equal success.

After a long interval, during which they received no tidings of Charlie Blair, Alan Graham informed his wife that he intended to take a small house in the country, as he considered it would be more to her advantage and that of her children if they were removed beyond the air of the suburb in which they lived.

"But can we afford this, Allan?" inquired his wife. "I had rather remain here than incur any risk."

"Of course we can, Mary," he replied. "Besides, it is only an experiment. If it answers, perhaps I shall buy the place. I shall be glad to see the color come back into your cheeks again," he added, with unwonted tenderness.

The whole household soon migrated, and Mary Graham was enchanted with her new abode, which promised to afford her both interest and occupation. As it was well situated near a railway station, Alan Graham was able to attend to his business, so that his wife did not apprehend that he would lose anything by the change.

CHAPTER III.

"Mary," said Alan Graham to his wife one Sunday, as they sat together in the garden surrounded by their children, "you are not like the same person you were a few months ago. You look both better and happier. Somehow this place has put new life into you."

"It is strange that we have not heard of Charlie Blair," he added, as if thinking aloud.

"Yes, very strange. We have never been so long without hearing, have we?" replied his wife.

Alan Graham made no reply, but sat still, leaning his head upon his hands as he looked down upon the ground. After a while he said:

"The papers speak of a bad season in Australia; I hope he has not suffered. They do not mention what part has felt the drought, nor whether it has been only partial."

"Poor fellow!" said Mary. "I trust no misfortune has happened to him; he deserves to prosper."

Years passed on, and Mary Graham's contentment deepened when her husband bought the house in which they lived, together with some adjoining land, for she argued from it that he was prosperous, though she carefully abstained from asking any questions, as her doing so had invariably annoyed him.

It was strange how Alan Graham had managed to live his life apart from his family. They had nothing in common. Mary Graham knew this, and had grown reconciled to the idea, which was at first almost insupportable. She would often ask herself what it was that had grown up as a wall between them. Was it the love of greed, or the pains of a disappointed ambition?

Letters had been occasionally received from Charlie Blair. He explained his long silence by relating the trials of his life, which had at one time obscured his prospects; but having been able to weather the critical period, he had begun to reap an abundant reward for all his labor and exertions. He sent over by a trusty hand some more of his earnings, intrusting them to his friend, Alan Graham, to invest them profitably and securely.

"I shall not return till I have realized the sum I wish to make. What that is you will not know till I come back with my pockets full," was the closing passage in one of Charlie Blair's letters.

The tide had turned in Alan Graham's favor, and he was again spoken of in Glasgow as a prosperous, thriving man; but his prosperity did not make him happier. The recollection of his losses and of the hard struggle he had had to fight, marred his enjoyment of what he possessed, and he slowly but surely developed into a miser. It was pain and grief to him to part with his money, and even the necessary expenses of his household eventually became a worry and an annoyance to him. Mary Graham watched the inroads of this passion till the necessity of applying to him for money to meet the current expenditure became a sort of nightmare to her. She grew nervous and timid, and prayed more earnestly than she ever did in her life before for the return of Charlie Blair.

"Who else," thought she, "can rouse him to grapple with this passion?" But though she prayed, the relief did not come.

Her eldest daughter had been married about a twelvemonth, and Mary had gone to the Highlands on a visit to her, taking with her the second girl, who had never been separated from her sister till the day of her marriage with Archibald Campbell. The other children, with the household generally, were left in charge of Jane Macpherson, the old nurse, who had lived with them for many years, through all their troubles, in weal and in woe, and who was both the friend and the servant of her mistress. Alan Graham would often listen to Macpherson when he turned a deaf ear to his wife.

Jane Macpherson had great compassion for her master, who, she said, "had never been the same man since his troubles;" and were it not that she looked upon him as an afflicted man, she would have oftentimes resented his behavior to her mistress, whom she designated as a "fallen angel."

During Mrs. Graham's absence her husband frequently returned home earlier than was his wont. But it did not appear that it was for any especial object. Jane Macpherson related afterward that she used to hear him pace up and down the study, sometimes speaking to himself aloud; that he would go out, though the nights were cold and dark, and walk up and down the gravel walk in front of the windows. Sometimes Macpherson would go out to him and ask him to come in and have some tea, or some warm whisky and water, but it was to no purpose.

"What ails the man?" she would say to herself. "He cannot rest. He'll surely go daft if he goes on like this. Trouble has been too mighty for him, poor man! It is a pity Mr. Blair is not here to keep him company."

"A gentleman has been inquiring after you, Sir," said one of the clerks to him one morning as he entered his office.

"Do you know who he was?"

"No, Sir."

"Did he state his business?"

"No, Sir. He walked away as soon as I told him you were not at home."

"No, Sir. He made no reply."

Alan Graham made no further inquiries. There was nothing unusual in the fact of any one's calling to see him. Men came to him on business continually; so, feeling convinced that his visitor would call again if he required anything of him, he dismissed the subject altogether from his mind.

CHAPTER IV.

Coming events are said to cast their shadows before. But there are exceptions to every rule.

Alan Graham's visitor was no less a person than Charlie Blair, who had returned to England laden with the fruits of his industry, and uncertain whether to settle in the land of his adoption, or sell his property in Australia and lead a domestic life in his native country. He was surprised and disappointed to find that his friends lived no longer in Glasgow. He had never heard of their having taken a house in the country, and was, therefore, wholly unprepared for the change. He was anxious to know whether the world had prospered with them; for when he left them they were still suffering from the effects of their reverses, and the unsatisfactory tone of their letters led him to fear that their circumstances were not improved.

Toward the end of the day, a few moments before the office was closed, Alan Graham was startled by the sudden entrance of his friend. He was so overcome by the unexpectedness of the meeting that some time elapsed before he could recover from his astonishment and welcome him as he would have desired. His hesitation and the extreme pallor of his countenance surprised Charlie Blair.

"You look, Alan, as if you had seen a ghost. Had you given me up for dead?" he said, endeavoring to make a joke of his friend's apparent dismay.

"I did not expect you. It is not fair to take one by surprise like this," he replied, nettled at Blair's remark. "I began to think it might be a case of second sight. But now that I hear you speak and see that you are flesh and blood, I must bid you welcome." And he grasped him by the hand.

Deep down in Alan Graham's heart lay the wish that his friend had remained in Australia among his flocks and his herds; but he did not betray it.

"I am come to take up some of your time today," said Charlie Blair to his friend, as he walked into his office. "I suppose you are not too busy to spare me an hour or two?"

"As many as you please," replied Alan Graham.

"I have brought home a considerable sum of money, which I have just lodged in the bank, and I want you to advise me how to invest it."

He then recounted to him the history of his success, which had been almost unparalleled; and Alan listened attentively, amazed at his friend's prosperity, especially when he heard the amount and value of his possessions in Australia.

Alan Graham was on thorns during the whole of Blair's narrative. Every moment he expected to be called upon to give some account of the disposal of the funds with which he had been intrusted. He was able to breathe again under the respite.

Intrusted with the care and management of his friend's money, he had betrayed the trust, and had employed it for his own purposes. With it he had bought his house and land; with it he had speculated; and there was but a very small portion of it which he could pay over to Charlie Blair.

The want of money, combined with the eager desire for change, first prompted him to employ a portion of it in the purchase of Grove House; and Mary's pleasure and increasing delight in her new home silenced whatever scruples he had. After the first deviation he went on plowing in the crooked furrows, and as opportunities for speculation recommended themselves, he had recourse to the forbidden fund. He buoyed himself up with the conviction that Charlie Blair would never return—a conviction that was strengthened by Arthur Sullivan's report—and he grew bolder in the course he had pursued till he became, at the time of his friend's arrival, unable to render such an account as would establish his fidelity.

CHAPTER V.

The large elm-trees which sheltered Grove House on the north, and gave it its name, looked somber; the bats flitted about beneath their branches, and the owls hooted from the midst. It was a dark evening, and neither moon nor stars were visible. Charlie Blair looked out upon the scene, but could see little beyond a few yards of the gravel-walk that formed a terrace in front of the windows. Nothing of the garden, so carefully planned and tended by Mrs. Graham and her daughters, was visible; nothing of the far distance could be discerned. There was neither mist nor fog; it was the darkness of a starless night, which was deepened by the many large trees that surrounded the house.

After his friend had left, and Alan Graham was seated in his accustomed place, the door was suddenly opened, and Jane Macpherson stood before him with clasped hands.

"Sir, Mr. Graham! you surely never told Mr. Blair to take the short cut to the station, on such a night as this?"

"What are you talking about, Macpherson? You forget yourself, surely," replied Alan Graham, as he rose quickly from his chair, and answered her impatiently.

"Surely, Sir, I heard you telling Mr. Blair to take the short cut, and you never told him of that quarry. He never has been that way, and if he should not keep quite close to the hedge all the way he must come to his death. Oh, Sir! God forgive me, but why did you let him go that way this dreadful dark night?" and she clasped and wrung her hands. "It is all too late now. The mischief must be done, if it's done. But oh, master! I wish you had done anything but this. Poor Mr. Blair! and he such a brave, fine gentleman, too! I wish my mistress had been here." In her excitement Jane would have run on, had not her master interrupted her suddenly by saying:

"What is all this fuss about? You must be out of your mind, Macpherson. Do you suppose that Mr. Blair cannot take care of himself?"

Jane Macpherson looked hard at her master, as if she would read his inmost soul, and then, without a word, left the room.

Alan Graham was in no enviable mood. Before the interruption of the faithful nurse he dimly thought, with a latent feeling of satisfaction, that some calamity might befall his friend; but the words of Macpherson rang in his ears, and what he had so dimly and dreamily imagined became a probability; and with that thought there came another, more dreadful still, that he was virtually a murderer, for he had in his heart desired and compassed the death of his friend.

"Why did you tell him to take the short cut?" She must have heard him then giving instructions to Charlie Blair as they parted on the doorstep. "Oh, master! I wish you had done anything but this. She then realized and understood the full extent of his guilt. He had been guilty of a crime which he thought had been done in secret, with no eye to see and no ear to hear; and now he finds that it is discovered, and he is accused of having knowingly and wilfully misled his friend to his destruction.

Exhausted by the agitation of his mind he went to bed, and crept up stealthily to his room lest he should again meet the nurse. He threw himself on the bed after having placed the lighted candle by his side, and lay there till he was startled by the loud ringing of the door-bell.

His troubled and guilty conscience had foreshadowed the coming evil, and his apprehension of some calamity made him hesitate what course to pursue. The whole house had been awakened by the sound of the bell, and the noise occasioned by the opening and shutting of doors, and by the voices of the servants who had been so suddenly and unexpectedly aroused out of their sleep, made it no longer possible for him to remain quiet.

He left his room, descended the stairs, and saw by the glimmer of the few candles which had been brought, that men were carrying in some heavy burden. Exclamations of horror and distress reached his ears, and pale, but resolute, he stood among his servants, not daring to ask the cause of the disturbance. He looked upon the burden as it was laid down in the hall, and the men who had borne it stood apart while Alan Graham gazed upon the mangled form of his friend.

"We were passing down by the quarry, Sir," said the chief spokesman, "and heard some one a-groaning there at the bottom. We asked him what was the matter, but he could na speak, and Bill here and I found our way down to him, but he could na do mair than groan; so I told Bill to run home for a hurdle, and get some of them to come and help us, and when we saw it was the gentleman that used to come here we brought him to you, Sir. Maybe we have done wrong?" he added, inquiringly.

Alan Graham bent down to listen to the sufferer's breathing, to ascertain whether he lived, and then, turning to the bystanders, said:

"You did right. Will some one run for the doctor while we carry him up stairs?"

His inquiry was instantly responded to by the departure of Donald Campbell, the spokesman, and then Charlie Blair was laid in the room which he had so lately occupied. As they ascended the stairs Jane Macpherson stayed behind, and Alan Graham turned uneasily from her, as with clasped hands, and a face in which the most intense horror was depicted, she fixed her sad gaze upon him, and said, scarcely above a whisper, "Oh! master, master, this has been an awfu' night! God ha' mercy on us a'!"

When the doctor arrived, it was found that not only were both of Charlie Blair's legs broken, but that there were also far greater internal injuries, which made it very doubtful whether he would recover. He remained for some time in a state of semi-consciousness, and Jane Macpherson and Alan Graham devoted themselves to him. But at Macpherson's suggestion, Mrs. Graham was sent for, and on her arrival the sufferer was moved into her own room, which was larger and more convenient for him. Jane Macpherson never alluded to the past. It was a secret which she never divulged, and though Mrs. Graham continually questioned her, she never let it appear that she knew more than any of the other servants. Alan Graham became aware that Jane would not betray him; but he rarely remained alone with her, and she equally avoided the presence of her master so far as she could do so without exciting suspicion. Weeks and months passed, and Charlie Blair still remained a prisoner at Grove House. He was able to speak of that night, but his spine had been injured, and he was helpless. He could not walk, and he lay there without the smallest chance of being able to move again.

"You have taken me, Alan, for better and for worse. I am a poor cripple, and never shall be anything else; but if you and Mary can let me stay here a bit longer, I will take care that it shall be no expense to you."

The question of Blair's future was often discussed, and he still remained with them, for Alan Graham always assured his friend that they would not let him leave them.

"Where can you go, Charlie? You have no other friends, and I believe that Mary would break her heart if you were to leave us."

This was true. Mrs. Graham never knew how much her husband was to blame, but she continually affirmed that some one must have behaved very incautiously in allowing him to go near the quarry at night. Charlie Blair always took the blame on himself, and really believed that he must have taken the wrong road.

These conversations were among Alan Graham's sorest trials, for he knew not only that he was the cause of his friend's sufferings, but had even compassed his death, and all that was said only added to his self-reproach.

He often argued with himself whether he should make a clean breast of it all and accuse himself of his cruel treachery. But of what avail would it be? What could be gained by such an avowal? It would not restore his friend to health and strength. It would alienate himself for ever from his wife, his children, and his friend. No one knew his secret but Jane Macpherson, and he knew that her love for her mistress would prevent her revealing it. His prudence triumphed, and he determined to conceal his share in the accident of Charlie Blair. But his conscience gave him no rest. His peace of mind was gone. He became old before his time, and when men noticed his changed and worn aspect, they praised him for his tender-heartedness. But their praises were gall and wormwood to him.

"Alan, I am quite able to attend to business now, so I wish you would ask Macleod to come out here. I always intended to make over ten thousand pounds to you to be settled upon my two godchildren, but now you will have all that I possess. It is the least that I can do for you in return for all the trouble I have given you, and if you and Mary will take care of me so long as I live you may look upon yourself as my heir."

"For God's sake do not speak like that," interrupted Graham; "you will drive me mad;" and he rushed out of the room to hide his emotion.

Years passed, and still Charlie lived on, while Alan Graham was wasted to a shadow and his wife often marveled at the change. Some time elected only the lower limbs, but of late the brain had suffered, and Charlie Blair was sinking slowly but surely into idiocy. Occasionally he would recur to the past and speak of his accident, and ask Graham why he had advised him to go by the quarry. Then Mary [illegible]

attributed it to some hallucination of the mind.

But the breach of fidelity toward his friend, which led to so much treachery and to such disastrous results, could not be obliterated from the mind of Alan Graham, and the presence of Charlie Blair became the torment and reproach of his life. Though his secret remained undiscovered, the patient sufferer who lay helpless before him continually reminded him of his guilt, and was both his penance and his punishment.

With Jane Macpherson's death passed away the only witness of his crime, but the words which she whispered into his ears as she was dying were never forgotten: "Oh, master, master! why did you do this wicked deed?"—*London Society.*

CHILDREN IN ARMS, PARIS, 1830.—The very children fought. A boy of fourteen seized the bridle of the horse ridden by the Marquis DE CHABAUVES, commander of lancers. The horse, tossing up his head, lifted the urchin from the ground. In that position the young bull-dog blew out the officer's brains. Some of the Polytechnique students, mere lads of ten or twelve, crept under the muskets of the soldiers, and then fired their pistols into the men's bodies. One Spartan boy of less than ten returned from a charge with two streaming bayonet wounds in his thighs, and still refused to cease firing. At the attack on the Tuileries, a Polytechnique student called through the railings to an officer, and told him to surrender on pain of extermination, "for liberty and force were now in the hands of the people." The officer refused to obey, and, moreover, presented his pistol, which, however, missed fire. The lad coolly thrust in his hand, seized the officer by the throat, and putting the point of his sword near it, said, "Your life is in my power. I could cut your throat, but I will not shed blood." The officer, touched by this generosity, tore the decoration from his own breast, and presenting it, said, "Brave young man! No man can be more worthy than you to receive this; take it from my hand. Your name?" "Pupil of the Polytechnique school," replied the young hero, and immediately rejoined his companions. In one of the skirmishes with the Royal Guard, a piece of artillery had been left in an open space swept by musketry fire. A Polytechnique lad ran up to the piece and clasped it with both hands, crying, "It is ours! I will keep it. I will die rather than surrender it." His comrades behind shouted, "You will be killed. Come back." But the boy held the cannon through all the fire, until the citizens reached the piece, and saved him. M. GIOVANNI DI ACETO, an Italian youth, only seventeen, shot an officer of the Royal Guard, who was about to run through the body an ex-sergeant of the Seventeenth Light Infantry. This lad, at the head of thirty citizens, fought gallantly at the Hotel de Ville, the Porte St. Martin, the Rue St. Honoré and the Tuileries.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

HOW MR. LOWE MADE HIS BUDGET SPEECH.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes: "Greeted by a very faint cheer, Mr. LOWE plunged at once, in his very first sentence, into figures. Although he had them printed (with the exception, I ought to note, of those which related to the remissions of taxation,) his unfortunate visual infirmity caused him to stumble a good deal in his statement; and it was certainly by no means a pleasant or easy task to follow him as he plodded through his account of the income and expenditure for the past year. I do not, of course, mean to say that the statement itself was not clear or concise, but you will readily believe it is one thing to listen to a speaker like Mr. GLADSTONE, who used to read off his figures with such facility, emphasis, and clearness that they did not in the slightest degree interrupt the flow of his oratory; and that it is quite another matter to listen to a gentleman who spells them out painfully from a paper held close to his eyes. Then Mr. GLADSTONE had the art both of grouping his figures in an artistic manner, and of connecting one group with another in an easy and effective manner. Everything seemed to have a place, and to fall naturally into it, and when you had done with one thing, the next matter seemed to follow in a perfectly natural way. That, however, is not the case with Mr. LOWE. You have a more succession of items. They are orderly enough, no doubt, put then it is the order of a lot of stones laid in a row, not that of stones built up in a structure. In the one case you have a column of figures; in the other you have a speech with figures interspersed in it. Then, Mr. LOWE's explanatory comments are, as it were, jerked in an uncomfortable, jolting sort of way, and keep you in a constant state of irritation by the ragged edges they offer to your mental perceptions. For the first hour or so on Monday night it was, therefore, rather dull work, only lightened now and then at distant intervals by little gleams of grim humor, as when Mr. LOWE announced that he was so satisfied with the success of his past measures for making taxation more productive, that he was going to carry the experiment a little further; by little bursts of quiet chuckling self-satisfaction, as when he explained how he had done the sharp folks in the city by selling two or three millions of consols without their knowing anything about it; or by little spurts of personal retort, as when an answer to a demand that he should turn his face toward the lower end of the House, he replied that he could do nothing of the kind, as he was not "Mr. Facing-both-ways."

TRAVELING IN MINORCA.—The carriage was devoid of springs, and the two unequally-sized mules had, without doubt, been already doing duty for many long hours before their owner offered, for not a very small sum, to convey me to Mahon. Ignorance of the capabilities of the animals was in my case bliss; so, delaying my departure till the cool of the day, myself and my companions rested for an hour or two, and then, resigning ourselves to the care of our driver—I was going to say our Jehu—only his mules prevented his being that—and making ourselves comfortable in the straw of the tartana, we started on our journey. In some respects it was fortunate our animals were fagged, as high-pressure speed would have been unbearable; as it was, the accommodating pace enabled me to walk nearly the whole distance, paying, nevertheless, for the escort and the carriage of the luggage. So well arranged was the speed that I could without difficulty make an advance of a mile or two, and then rest on the bank and "wait for the wagon." Whatever desire we might have had to accelerate matters, neither threats nor cajolery would move the wretched animals one step faster. The reader may naturally remark that such conduct from mules is only to be expected; but a Spanish mule is a very differently constituted animal to an English mule. A Spaniard does not expect stubbornness from his mule any more than we do from a horse. A good mule is more highly valued than a horse in Spain, and far more trouble is taken with him. The coat—that part, at least, which is allowed to grow—is as glossy as silk; and it is usual for the wealthy classes in many parts of Spain to drive mules in their carriages in preference to horses—in fact, they are fashionable. But the Spanish groom has a ridiculous habit of shaving the legs and the lower half of the animal's body, leaving an horizontal line between shaved and unshaved all round him. From 4 P. M. till 2 A. M. the next morning we continued our journey; and expressing a wish to put up at an English hotel, which, I was informed, existed in Mahon, we succeeded in gaining admission; and never have I more enjoyed the luxury of an unprepared bed than I did upon this occasion, in spite of mosquitoes, which, as I felt in the morning, had enjoyed themselves too.—*Cassell's Illustrated Travels.*

THE MODEL BOY.—One may, and should, be a lover of field sports, and yet be in sympathy with all animated nature. An instructed and honorable boy will never kill anything for the sake of killing. Song birds, sparrows, and the small fry are sacred. For the table it is lawful to slay that you may eat. But those gunners who go forth shooting whatever they can hit, be it bird, frog, or beast, are barbarians. But this is a thing to be learned. Unregulated destructiveness belongs to the young human animal, but the rod is of wisdom and the rod of correction shall drive it far from him. And so, for a hundred reasons, we say, let boys be taught how to use a gun. At twelve, at fourteen certainly, a boy is capable of taking care of himself out of doors. He ought to be able to drive a horse, to climb the highest tree, to swim skillfully, to carry a gun safely and to use it aright, to be of such a manly disposition as not to provoke attack, or, if wantonly assailed, to have such a courageous way of using himself as that the same miscreant will not choose to meddle with him a second time. Nimble of hand, quick of foot, strong of loins, patient of fatigue, loving action for mere luxury,—this is the boy that a pious mother finds it not hard to train Christianly, and when to this outward feeling is added the self-control which a true religion gives, he will grow up such a man as the State needs—as good men honor—and true women fervently love.—*The Christian Union.*

END OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The calm had been but an interlude in the storm. The same night the wild west wind came down once more, and for eleven consecutive days they went on in their misery, unable to communicate except by signals, holding to the ocean as far as their sailing powers would let them, and seeing galleon after galleon, OQUENDOS among them, falling away to windward amid driving squalls and rain, on the vast rollers of the Atlantic. An island, which he supposed to be, ten leagues from the coast, CALDERON passed dangerously near. It was perhaps Achill, whose tremendous cliffs fall sheer two thousand feet into the sea, or perhaps Innisbofin or Innishark. On the 4th-14th of September, he with SIDONIA and fifty vessels, fifty-two ships only out of 150, leaking through every seam, and their weary crews ready to lie down and die from exhaustion, crawled past the Blaskets, and were out of danger. And where were all the rest? Thirty, large and small, had been sunk or taken in the Channel. There remained nearly seventy to be still accounted for. Don MARTINEZ and DA LEYVA, with five and twenty of them, had steered north after passing the Orkneys. They went on to latitude 62°, meaning, as CALDERON had rightly conjectured, to make for the settlement in Iceland. They had suffered so severely in the action that they probably doubted their ability to reach Spain at all. The storms, however, which grew worse as the air became colder, obliged them to abandon their intention. One galleon was driven on the Faroe Isles; the rest turned about, and, probably, misled by the Irish, made for the Shannon or Galway. As they braced to the wind, their torn rigging gave way; spar after spar, sail after sail, was carried away. Those which had suffered most dropped first to leeward. A second was lost on the Orkneys; a third fell down the coast of Scotland, and drifted on the Isle of Mull. It was one of the largest ships in the whole fleet. The commander (his name is not known) was a grandee of the first rank, always "served in silver." He had made his way into some kind of harbor where he was safe from the elements; but the Irish Scots of the Western Isles were tempted by the reports of the wealth which he had with him. The fainting crew could not defend themselves, and the ship was fired and burnt with almost every one it contained. Their companions holding a better, but only rather better, course, rolled along upon the back of Ireland, groping for the hoped-for shelter. The coming of the Spaniards had been long dreamt of by the Irish as the era of their deliverance from tyranny. It had been feared as their most serious danger by the scanty English garrison. The result of the fight in the Channel, if known at all, was known only by vague report, and the country was thrown into a ferment of excitement, when, in the first week of September, Spanish sails were reported in numbers as seen along the western coast, off Donegal, off Sligo, in Clew Bay, at the mouth of the Shannon, in fact everywhere. At first there was a universal panic. Seven ships were at Carrigatoyle. The Mayor of Limerick, in sending word of their appearance to the council, converted them into seven score. Twenty-four men were said to have landed at Tralee. Sir WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, who had returned to the deputy, and was more infirm and incapable than ever, described them as twenty-four galleons. Rumor gradually took more authentic form. Beyond doubt, Spaniards were on the coast, distressed, but likely, notwithstanding, to be extremely dangerous if they were allowed to land in safety and to distribute arms and powder among the Irish clans. With one consent, but without communicating with each other, the English officers seem to have concluded that there was then but one course for them to pursue. The party at Tralee were SIDONIA's household servants, who had been driven into the bay in a small frigate, had surrendered, and had been brought out on shore half dead. They begged hard for life; they had friends at Waterford, they said, who would pay a handsome ransom for them. But fear and weakness could not afford to be magnanimous. Sir EDWARD DENNY, who commanded at Tralee Castle, gave orders for their execution, and they were all put to the sword. Two days before two large galleons rounded the point of Kerry, and had put into Dingle. They belonged to RECALDE's squadron; one of them was the *Almirante* herself, with Don MARTINEZ on board, who was dying with toil and anxiety. They wanted water; they had not a drop on board but the dregs of the putrid puddle which they had brought with them from Spain, and they sent boats on shore to beg for a supply. It was the same Dingle where SANDERS and FITZMAURICE had landed eight years before, with processions and incense, and the Papal banner displayed—the sacred spot of Catholic Ireland. Now the ships of the Most Catholic King, which had come to fight the Irish battle as well as their own, pleaded in vain to be allowed to fill their water-casks. The boat's crew gave so piteous an account of RECALDE's condition, the Catholic cause was so clearly now the losing one, that it was decided they should have no relief at Dingle. It was already a spot of tragical memory to the Spaniards. The boats were seized, the men who had landed imprisoned, and those on board the galleons, hunted already within a hair's breadth of destruction, and with death making daily havoc among them, hoisted their ragged sails and went again to sea.—*History of England. By James Anthony Froude, M. A.*

A JUDGE ON TRAMP.—We find the following in an English country paper: "There is no railway between Monmouth and Ross, though one is being made; and the custom of the Judges in passing Hereford to

brellas, so as to keep off the dreadful drip of poverty. And, besides, one gets accustomed to anything—even to the shrill tongue of a scolding woman. Moreover, the villagers, not having seen much of life, would be rather pleased than otherwise with the boxes, and would easily endure what to us is intolerable. I should thus have some society and some human company without any intruders."—*From a new work by the Author of "Friends in Council."*

JOHN CHINAMAN.

If one meets a Chinaman at work, he may look up, or he may not; but in either case he will say, "Hello!" or "Hello, John!" and go imperturbedly on with his business. His attempts at the English are hazardous to the letter r, which he, in common with the Japanese, persists in pronouncing as if it were l. He says, for instance, as he zigzags along under the burden of his bamboo pole and pendant baskets of fish and vegetables which he is intent upon selling to every comer, "Fishy, lock-fishy!"—meaning rock-fish;—"belly good lock-fishy!" If this honest itinerant were asked for his opinion of San Francisco boys and dogs, there would be a queer mixture of the pathetic and ludicrous in his answer: "No savey boy; no likee dog; too much bitee Chinaman." It is a shameful fact that the dogs have been set on poor John by heartless boys, till it has become an inherited instinct of the San Francisco canine to attack Chinamen. And it is no uncommon thing to be startled, as you come through some quiet street, by sudden terrified screams and by the quick apparition of a Chinaman and his basket making hastily around a corner, his sleeves, pantaloons and pig-tail flying in the wind, and a small harmless, insignificant cur in hot and noisy pursuit.

It is no easy matter to get at exactly what the Chinamen of the Pacific coast believe; but it must be that the Budhism and Tauism of the "Central Kingdom" become somewhat modified in transportation across the sea. There are fewer idols in their temples than are found in the ordinary temples of China. The principal image to be seen in the California temples is that of "Josh," who by some is said to be the Chinese devil. Whether God or devil, however, there he sits, with great, unshapely head, long mustache, and ponderous Daniel Lambertine stomach, imperturbable in his painted stolid majesty, receiving the conciliatory incense which is burned constantly before him. There are several of these temples in San Francisco, and the amount of racket made by the fire-crackers shot off in honor of propitiation of "Josh," on the three days and nights of the Chinese New Year, or other festival occasions, is the cause of untold annoyance, and, I fear, of a great deal of blasphemy on the part of the Caucasian residents of the immediate neighborhood. There is a story that some of you may have heard before, but which I shall venture to repeat here, as illustrating the lamentable ignorance of these poor pagans with regard to the sacred character of the Great Head of our religion. A Chinaman and a Jew had occasion to dispute on some matter of trade. It was not long till they were both angrily abusing each other at the top of their voices, and to the utter limit of their knowledge of the English language.

"So help mir gracious!" finally said the Jew, "I have not seen so great a rashkal ash vat you ish!"

To which the Chinaman rejoined, with such unexpected and trenchant force as to close the colloquy:

"Oh! you no goodee man! you kill Amelican man's 'Josh!'"

There is another instance which, perhaps, better illustrates the spiritual blindness of the olive-tinged heathen now in our very midst. Nothing but his almost pathetic ignorance would have excused the irreverence of John's part of the following dialogue:

"But," said a Judge of a back-mountain district of California—who was anxious to get the truth out of a Chinaman, whose testimony, though not then strictly legal, was of vast importance in a case—"but, Sir, do you know the meaning of an oath?"

"Oh, yes," replied John: "me savey slwear."

"You do? Then what is the penalty—I mean, what will happen to you if you swear what is not true?"

"Well," said John, "s'pose me slwear um lie, Jessie Chris gib me heap o' trouble!"

The Chinese theatre is in some way connected with their religion; for "Josh" has a seat and colored lights just over the proscenium. The plays are mostly of a historical character, and, in some instances, are said to last six months long. The first installment of such interminable dramas commences with the enacted birth of the hero; and the last must necessarily end with his death or apotheosis.—*The Western Monthly.*

PASTIMES ON BOARD AN INDIAN STEAMER.—Few are the voyagers upon that Eastern route who are adventurous enough to propose any active amusement in the early portion of the day. Before breakfast the ladies do not appear, and up to that time those of the male sex are sufficiently employed in struggling for their bath and through their dressing performances. After breakfast ensues a period of calm repose, wherein it is necessary for the smoking section to indulge in cigar or pipe, while the other section dozes over a novel or a piece of fancy work. Lunch brings this period to a termination, but, possibly, only to inaugurate a new régime of pipe, cigar, novel-reading, and general drowsiness. But after dinner, and sometimes after lunch, people think of what is to be done to amuse themselves after a gregarious manner. Croquet played with flat discs instead of balls is introduced for the exercise and relaxation of the fair sex; and quoits, bowls, and bull answer the same purpose (besides stimulating a little quiet gambling) with the ruder sex. Quoits, it may be observed, is the land game, only that the quoit is a circular piece of rope, and the object aimed at a pail. Bowls is nothing but the nine-pins played on shore; and bull is a game the players in which try to score a certain number (50 or 100) by throwing leaden discs covered with canvas into squares that are numbered one to ten. The bull-board is, however, divided into twelve squares, and, while the numbers one to ten occupy ten of these, the remaining two squares are occupied by a bull's head. The bull's head squares are two of the easiest to be made, and the result of making them (*i. e.*, of lodging the disc in either) is that ten are taken off the score of the thrower. These are the recognized athletic sports of the P. and O. steamer—these are to the Anglo-Indian voyager what the cestus and the chariot were to the young patrician athlete of ancient Greece—and it only occasionally happens that they are interlarded by games calling for a greater display of energy and strength.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WORDSWORTH'S POETRY.—It will never be popular, that is to say, it will never be read as SCOTT is read, as BYRON is read, as TENNYSON is read. You need no eye but an eye for the picturesque, no soul but a soul for the strong passions of our nature, to read *Marmion, Childe Harold*, the *Corsair*, and the *Idylls of the King*, but to read WORDSWORTH, you must be yourself "a poet in all but words." Take the *White Doe of Rylstone*. To read that, you must send the soul in upon herself; you must think nothing of SCOTT, or how SCOTT would have worked up a legend of this description; you must think less of BYRON. "It starts from a high point of imagination," as WORDSWORTH said, criticising the poem toward the close of his career, when he had ceased to think of literary fame except as the dream of his youth, to be realized if at all, two or three generations hence, "and comes round, through various wanderings of that faculty, to a still higher—nothing less than the hypotheosis of the animal who gives the first of the two titles to the poem. And as the poem thus begins and ends with pure and lofty imagination, every motive and impetus that actuates the persons introduced is from the same source; a kindred spirit pervades, and is intended to harmonize the whole. Throughout, objects (the banner, for instance) derive their influence, not from properties inherent in them, not from what they are actually in themselves, but from such as are bestowed upon them by the minds of those who are conversant with or affected by those objects. Thus, the poetry, if there be any in the work, proceeds, as it ought to do, from the soul of man, communicating its creative energies to the images of the external world." Of course, this is not the sort of poem to be taken up and read in a careless way after dinner, like SCOTT's or BYRON's. It is a poem to be studied as a work of thought and a work of art; but those who read WORDSWORTH in this spirit make his poetry part of their nature, rank him with MILTON and SHAKESPEARE, and speak of his genius with the deepest reverence and affection.

These of course are, and always will be, a narrow and select circle of readers. WORDSWORTH's poetry is, and probably always will be, *caviare* to the multitude. All his poems taken together, his *Lyrics*, his *Prelude*, his *Borderers*, his *White Doe of Rylstone*, and his *Excursion*, did not bring him in the long course of his life what SCOTT and BYRON received for the worst of theirs. "The whole of my returns," he says, writing to his friend Archdeacon WRANGHAM, "I do not say net profits, but returns from the writing trade, do not amount to seven-score pounds; and, except MILTON selling his manuscript of *Paradise Lost* for the price of a newspaper article, I know nothing more touching in the history of literature than WORDSWORTH's reflection toward the close of his career: "I have labored hard through a long life without more pecuniary emolument than a lawyer gets for two special retainers, or a public performer sometimes for two or three songs." Yet this, as WORDSWORTH knew, was the price he must pay for immortality, if he wished to base his chances of enduring fame on a theory of poetry too high for the critical intelligence of his own day; and he never flinched from the terms of his bond. His ambition was to be either considered a teacher, as he believed all great poets to be, or nothing; and that ambition, after a struggle, he has realized. He met the scorn of criticism with scorn. He had but one answer for his assailants: "Let the age continue to love its own darkness; I shall continue to write with, I trust, the light of heaven upon me." But that was enough. His genius has vindicated itself; and the immortality he looked for is his.—*Chambers' Journal.*

SHAKING HANDS.—To present the left hand for the purpose of a friendly greeting is a piece of discourtesy—sometimes intentional on the part of superiors in rank to their inferiors, and an act that no true gentleman will commit. There is no reason why it should be considered more discourteous than it would be to kiss the left cheek instead of the right; but, doubtless, the custom that makes the right hand imperative in all sincere salutation dates from those early times when hand-shaking first began; and the hand that shook or was shaken in friendship was of necessity weaponless. The poor left hand that one would think ought to be of as much value and strength as the right, just as the left foot or leg is as strong as the right foot or leg, because they are both used equally, has fallen into disrepute, as well as into comparative disuse, until it has become an accepted phrase to say of any proceeding that is inauspicious, artful, sly, or secretly malicious, that it is "sinister"—that is, left-handed. To shake hands without removing the glove is an act of discourtesy, which, if unintentional and thoughtless, requires an apology for the hurry or inadvertence which led to it. This idea would also seem to be an occult remnant of the old notion that the glove might conceal a weapon. Hence true courtesy and friendship required that the hand should be naked as a proof of bona fides. To refuse pointedly to shake hands with one who offers you the opportunity in a friendly manner amounts to a declaration of hostility. And after a quarrel or act of open hostility, the acceptance of the hand offered is alike the sign and ratification of peace.—*All the Year Round.*

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS.—If asked what part of the human body seems chiefly affected by advancing civilization, I should be inclined to reply that it is the right hand. At first sight the four-handed mammals might be thought to have an advantage; but because four hands are employed both for prehension and locomotion, while in man there is one pair of organs for each, man's two hands are worth more than the ape's four. As man rises from the rudest stages—such as digging roots, hunting, and tending cattle, to arts which are highly mechanical—the right hand becomes a more special and serviceable organ than the left, so that the loss of it to an engraver, a clerk, or an artist, compared to the loss of the left, would be a much more serious affair than it would be to a drover, who could clutch his stick or gesticulate to his dog almost as well with the one hand as the other. Admitting that, physiologically, there is a slight reason for the preference of the right hand, all our tools and fashions lend themselves to encourage its further dexterity. Screws, gimlets, &c., are made to suit the supinating motion of the right hand. Tools of the scissor kind are also made for the right hand, and I have seen a print-cutter's gauge made specially for a left-handed person fetch a very low price when it came to be sold. The slant in writing, the shed of the hair in boys, the manner in which buttons and hooks are placed on clothes, and the system of writing from left to right, all seem related to right-handedness. I believe there is a constitutional reason for the preference given to the right hand, but I also believe that habit has strengthened nature's tendency, and that as the touch of the hereditary Hindoo weaver has become proverbially fine, so the aptitude of the right hand over the left is greater, with advancing civilization, than in a state utterly savage. At that period of a child's life when creeping seems a more natural mode of progression than walking, there is no apparent dexterity in the right hand more than the left, and when man was almost utterly without arts, I can believe his state to have been ambidexter or ambisinister. The elephant is known to employ one tusk more than another in rooting, &c., and when I asked Sir SAMUEL BAKER which tusk went by the name of the "servant," he informed me that it was the right tusk generally, but the exceptions to the rule were far more numerous than was the phenomenon of left-handedness with human beings. We have no reliable statistics of the proportion of left-handed persons to right in ancient or in savage nations. If Judges xx., 15, 16, is to have any weight in the matter, the proportion of left-handed in the tribe of Benjamin seems to have been greater than at the present day. Left-handedness is very mysterious; it seems quite against physiological deductions and the whole tendency of arts and fashion. Prof. BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, who wrote an able memoir on right-handedness in 1862, thinks that left-handedness may be due to transposition of the viscera, and tells me that his friend Dr. AITKEN found such a case. But, surely, transposition of the viscera must be far rarer than obstinate left-handedness. In cases of left-handed persons which I have examined, the limbs of the left side were proportionally larger, just as those of the right side are in normal cases. I have also found that left-handedness is hereditary.—J. S., in *Nature.*

A Crowded Sidewalk Falls with the Assembled Crowd.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, April 22.

On the announcement being made last evening that a man had been murdered by his wife on Seventh-street, a large crowd speedily assembled in front of DOLAN's carriage manufactory, where the deceased lay. Coroner COUNTS notified the people that they should not stand in such a body upon the sidewalk, which is here built upon trestle-work, as it was in danger of falling through. He repeated his warning once or twice, but without any effect, and presently the last pound was added to the weight that the sidewalk would bear, and down thirty or forty feet of it went, carrying about fifty people, including the corpse, with it, some of them falling twelve or fifteen feet, and others but a short distance, according to the position in which they stood. To add to the dangers of the accident, the balcony fell upon the writhing mass of people, as did also two casks of coal that had been standing upon the sidewalk, and other articles. Parties who stood in the vicinity speedily assisted out of the hall those that had fallen, and in the course of a few minutes they were all upon their feet. Singular, indeed almost miraculous as it may seem, there were no bones broken by the accident. Several parties, however, received bruises and sprains. WILLIAM DOWTHET was jammed between the barrels of coal, and received severe bruises about the left side, back and hips; Officer VAN HORN had his left ankle sprained; Coroner COUNTS had his left leg badly bruised, and got a cut on the right cheek; Dr. MORGAN received several abrasions about the head; Dr. SAMUEL LANGDON, of Stockton, was injured in the right side and hip, and numerous others suffered light hurts.

Jefferson Davis' Cane to be Returned to Him.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, April 29.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that when the Union forces took possession of JEFF. DAVIS' plantation, in Hinds County, Mississippi, a large amount of property of various kinds was "confiscated" by the soldiers and carried off. Among other things was the gold-headed cane, made from the timber of *Old Ironsides*, and presented to DAVIS by Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, which fell into the hands of a son of Rev. SAMUEL LYNCH, and by him was brought North. It appears that J. R. LINN, Esq., of Ottawa, Putnam County, hearing of the cane, interested himself in securing its return, and yesterday had it in the city and will forward it to its owner. We think all will accept the propriety of such return of this personal memento, and appreciate Mr. LYNCH's sense of justice in consenting thereto. A letter from Mr. DAVIS to Mr. LINN expresses a strong desire to recover it—all the stronger from the fact that the giver has since died.

FINE ARTS.

Academy of Design—New Pictures—Carbon Photographs—Picture Sales—Picture Copying.

Subsequent visits to the Academy of Design convince us that there are many pictures in the present exhibition quite well worthy of notice, which have, up to the present, escaped our attention. Mr. B. F. REINHART's "The Faithful Guardian," (No. 439,) is one of these. It represents two children asleep beneath a tree, their playthings fast clasped in each little hand, while a large mastiff keeps watch over them. The flesh coloring is good and the attitudes easy and natural, though the dog, to our thinking, forms one of the best portions of the picture. The composition is a pleasing one, in spite of some faults of color and drawing. Mr. WAKEMAN HOLBERTON has two pictures in the exhibition—Nos. 72 and 258. The first is a careful study of "Brook Trout," which look as cool, glittering and juicy as brook trout should do. The second picture is a portrait of "Beauty"—a Spitz dog, belonging to Mr. RUSHTON, we believe. It is good in expression, the sharp little eyes looking out with a most wide-awake and knowing air, and equally good in color. In the north room Mr. R. W. HUBBARD has a "View near Elizabethtown," (No. 178,) which, though rather too brilliant in color, is a decidedly noticeable composition. Mr. ARTHUR PARTON's "Solitude," (No. 363,) is a promising picture. There is vigor in it, at any rate, and though we cannot admire the color in the background, it has points of merit which more ambitious pictures often fail to possess. Mr. GERRY's "Pasture Gate" (No. 314) is a careful study of animal life. Of many of the portraits we have already spoken. Mr. FAGNANI has one of Rev. Dr. TYNG, (No. 170,) which, by those who know the reverend gentleman best, is said to be a speaking likeness. It seems a little warm in color, but is evidently a careful study of a subject worthy of any artist's pencil. No. 180 is by the same gentleman, and represents a lady, whom we imagine we recognize, in Neapolitan costume. With the exception of the hands, which are somewhat chalky in color, this is perhaps one of the best of Mr. FAGNANI's efforts. Neither of these pictures is hung on the line, though Mr. FAGNANI has been a regular contributor to the Academy exhibitions for numbers of years, and is certainly entitled to consideration. Mr. JULIEN SCOTT's "Gen. Wilcox in Libby Prison," (No. 34,) is strong in expression and full of feeling. Mr. EATON's portrait of Rev. GEORGE HEPWORTH (No. 203) gives the divine a fierce and somewhat truculent look, which his countenance certainly does not habitually possess. Mr. LE CLEAR's portrait of Rev. Dr. VINTON (No. 433) is a strong likeness and good in color. In the west room are Mr. HUNTINGTON's "Portrait of a Lady," (No. 450,) and Mr. W. O. STONE's "Portrait of a Child," (No. 287,) both of which are striking likenesses. The latter is one of the best child portraits on the walls.

LADY ARTISTS.

The lady artists do not make a very strong show in the exhibition. The female mind seems to run naturally to the painting of flowers and fruits; and of the twenty or thirty pictures contributed by ladies to this collection, more than half are of these subjects. Foremost among the flower-painters are the Misses GRANBERY and Mrs. JAMES M. HART. Certainly, they need not fear comparison with many of their male rivals. Among the landscapes, those by Mrs. VAN NORMAN, Mrs. OAKES and Mrs. GREATOREX are the best. Miss FIDELIA BRIDGES has a very careful study of foliage, (No. 280,) and Miss ELIOT a sketchy but promising little picture, (No. 200,) of "Marshes in Autumn."

Miss GRAY, Miss RONDEL and Mrs. EDWARDS exhibit some crayon portraits, which are also worthy of attention. The chief fault of nearly all the landscapes exhibited by the ladies is want of strength. This is very noticeable. The forms of the various objects are given faithfully enough, but there is a feebleness about them that mars the picture, in some cases, utterly. In color the ladies' seem to adhere more closely to nature than many of their male competitors do. Indeed there is but little to find fault with in this respect. In the painting of water they are all noticeably bad, and their perspective is not always correct. Even Mrs. GREATOREX is sometimes open to censure on the last point. This lady is doing a good and valuable work in preserving the forms and semblances of many old landmarks in and near our City, that must, in the so-called march of improvements, soon pass away. In the present exhibition she has a very pleasing and faithful sketch entitled "Gracie Lane."

CARBON PHOTOGRAPHS.

Attention has already been called to the new autotypes or carbon photographs. They are far superior to the ordinary photographs in many respects, and are as imperishable as an engraving. The collections now on view at our principal art galleries comprise copies of all the most celebrated pictures and frescoes by the old masters, and of every school of painting, together with the most famous statues and busts to be found in the Vatican, the Louvre and the art galleries of Vienna and Milan. Some of the etchings and chalk drawings, by REMBRANDT, DURER and others, are copied in tints, so that it becomes almost an impossibility to distinguish the photograph from the original.

PICTURE COPYING.

The association of artists of the Dusseldorf School have become so annoyed by the practice of inferior artists copying their paintings and passing them off as originals, that they have issued the following circular:

Since some years the copying of oil-paintings has become a distinct branch of industry, and the trade in these copies—some of which bear the names of the authors of the original works—has of late so largely increased that it has become necessary to put a stop to such a system of swindling. Not only is the artist's livelihood impaired by it, but the honor and reputation attached to his name is also undermined. The success of Art Unions and of respectable picture dealers is also impeded; and the public are imposed upon with bad and valueless pictures. We are in possession of a number of facts by which we are enabled to describe the ordinary operations of these traders. Having managed to obtain original pictures by recognized masters, they employ a number of broken-down artists, or people without talent to copy them wholesale. The monograms are then either written indistictly, or with the alteration of a letter, and often the word "nach" (after) is put before the name in such a way that it gets hidden under the frame. Such copies are then forced, by all kinds of maneuvers, upon the notice of purchasers, or are sold at auctions, under the original or some other name, at comparatively good prices, having previously been well puffed by the speculators as "Works of the most celebrated masters of the Dusseldorf School at great bargains." Occasionally the original works are first exhibited in the frames, which are afterward exchanged for copies of the same size. Forged receipts and letters from the artists are also sometimes shown, and even invented descriptions of the misery of certain artists, and widows of artists, are brought to bear in order to induce a purchase or exchange with non-connoisseurs. One of the most successful of these so-called picture-dealers, on his trial for fraud confessed, among others, to have had a picture of a Dusseldorf artist copied twenty-one times. The testimony of witnesses who were heard in this case threw considerable light upon this odious traffic, especially showing the wholesale manufacture of copies at wages of from twenty-five groschens to a thaler per diem, and the different methods adopted to realize upon these copies were also exposed in all their details. The existing laws for the protection of copyright being very inadequate, and, in most cases, the evidence necessary for a judicial interference being difficult to obtain, we believe that we shall best protect the interests of the public exposed to such frauds, by cautioning them against the class of dealers referred to, and also by begging the officers of the law to keep a sharp look out for this destructive traffic.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

At present our picture galleries are rather bare of noticeable paintings. At GOUPIL's we find an Adirondack scene by Mr. COLEMAN. The foreground is painted in oils on paper, and the background in water colors. We believe this experiment has been tried by English artists, but with what success we do not know. Water colors are, as is well known, a far more manageable medium than oils in the painting of skies, water and backgrounds generally, and Mr. COLEMAN has certainly succeeded in producing an effective picture, though fault may be found with the color. Mr. WILLIAM HART has a pleasing painting of Lake George, with a strong well-colored foreground. The blue mountain in the distance, however, does not add to the effect of the picture, and is not, we think, truthful. A landscape by OSWALD ACHENBACK, true in form and fine in color, and "The Intercepted Letter," by Prof. GRUND, are both worthy of notice. "The Visit," by DIEFFENBACH, in spite of its cold color, is very pleasing. It represents the visit of a city lady and her little daughter to the cottage of a peasant. The expression is strong and truthful, and like all DIEFFENBACH's pictures, this is full of life.

THE AVERY COLLECTION.

The time for picture sales is very nearly over. One of the most noticeable of the season will take place at the Somerville Art Gallery, Fifth-avenue, on the evening of the 5th inst. The paintings are from the collection of Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY, and with a few exceptions, are all of more than average merit. Among them we notice several by W. S. ROSE, of London, one by WYANT, two by RICHARDS, of Philadelphia, three or four by the HARTS, one by GEORGE INNESS, a large and superb landscape by CASILEAR, and several smaller ones by the same artist; one by KENSETT, in his very best style; one by S. R. GIFFORD, and one by JERVIS MCENTEE. Among the gems are two small pictures by S. J. GREY, which in color and expression are equal to anything in the collection. Mr. GEORGE BOUGTON is represented by three pictures, two landscapes, and "The Huguenot Refugee." The last is a very strong painting, a little cold in color, perhaps, but full of expression. Among the pictures by foreign artists are Mme. BARON's "Boiling Over," ALBOY-REBOUET's "The Pearl Necklace;" CARRE SOWBIRAN's "At the Well," and "The Receipts." Most noticeable, perhaps, are the "Fountain in Pompeii," by COOMANS—a fine composition in every respect; GIRARD's "Idyl," which in drawing and color is surpassingly fine, and HERBSTHOFFER's "Trial by Weight." The last contains some strong painting, and represents one of the most extraordinary scenes ever put on canvas.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Failure in Christ Church—The Remarkable Ceremonies—Is Protestantism a Failure?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About two years ago the religious world and the rest of mankind were thrown into spasms by a series of sermons preached by the rector of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. These sermons, from their title—"Protestantism a Failure"—attracted considerable attention at the time, and the clergymen of what the reverend preacher called Protestant denominations stood aghast. And well they might. The sermons were published in the TIMES, and were eagerly read by the condemned sects, with what effect will be hereafter made apparent. Some of the ritualists who heard the sermons preached very sanguinely expected such a rush to their place of worship as to seriously embarrass them. The arguments were so conclusive, in their estimation, and that of the rector, that it seemed to them they would have to go to church on Saturday night so as to be there on Sunday morning, to enable them to get into their own pews. Such, indeed, was the feeling that members of the vestry were called upon to enlarge the church or put up galleries, or, best of all, sell the edifice and erect a church that would accommodate the tens of thousands who would leave their own tabernacles and seek salvation under the wing of this Catholic Church. Some of the vestry were a little more considerate, and thought the best way would be to first convert the pastors and through them the congregations under their charge, and thus pastor, people and edifices would all come at once into the true fold. This was a bright and economical idea, and likely to be just as effectual on the professors of Protestantism as the rector's sermons. It was the common conversation among the faithful of this favored church that the sermons were exceedingly moving, and they were, for they moved out of the church about one-third of the congregation without moving any of the anathematized Protestants to take the vacated pews. Two years have now elapsed since these sermons were preached, and they have been published in book form, but whether the millions have found purchasers, the author and publishers anticipated, they only can tell.

The failure of Protestantism being an established fact (?), one naturally inquires what effect so tremendous a downfall has made upon the religious market, and what has become of the bankrupt's effects. Murray Hill is a hill of churches, and as I expected there would be no further necessity for their use, I have spent several Sabbaths in loking out for bargains. My first visit was to the Unitarian Church, at the corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, pastor. Poor fellow, thought I, as I wended my way to the magnificent church of the Messiah. What a sacrilegious disgrace on the part of the Deacons to call that gentleman from Massachusetts to a church they must have known would soon be converted into a Catholic Church. Must have known, I say? Why, yes. Is not this Church close by Christ Church, and was not Dr. EWER brought up a Unitarian himself, and must he not have felt very sure that this Church of the Messiah would be deserted and the sheep find nourishing food in his adjoining pasture? As I approached the church my worst apprehensions became manifest. Crowds of people were coming away; highly-respectable ladies and gentlemen, with sorrowful countenances, were in the street or coming out of the church, and I heaved a bitter sigh for Mr. HEPWORTH. At the entrance of the church I confronted the sexton. "This is sad, very sad, indeed, that so eloquent a Prot——, preacher, I mean, should have empty pews on which to waste his discourses; from the bottom of my heart I feel for the good man." "What do you mean, Sir?" "Why, to see everybody leaving the Church and hastening no doubt to Christ church, to drink in the elixir of life as dispensed through bobbing at a cross." "Do you know why they have left here?" said he. "Certainly I do; they are hastening to shake Protestant dust off their feet and cry for mercy for their sins through the intercession of Father EWER and Father ——," I replied. "You are done brown if you think any such nonsense," said he. "Why, Sir, the people you met were going away because the church is so full they could not get in."

The sexton opened the door, and my eyes saw a sight that made me exclaim, "If Protestantism is a failure, these benighted people don't see it." At the next corner above, on Park-avenue, is the Church of the Covenant. The worshipers are Presbyterian Protestants, and I dropped in to see when their church would be for sale or to let. To my surprise, the church was filled, and neither pastor nor people seemed to be in the least alarmed at the storm impending. At the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street is an Episcopal church under the spiritual care of Rev. Dr. HENRY MONTGOMERY. I once knew him as well as the Eleventh Commandment, and was glad to see him at the head of so fine a church and such an attentive congregation. A gentleman informed me that the pews were all owned or rented, and wanted me to take a seat. This I was obliged to decline, as I was anxious to get to the church of churches at the next corner before the services were through. To my surprise, I found Christ Church about two-thirds full. The congregation differed from any of the other churches I had visited. There seemed to be a restlessness, as if they felt from home, and on inquiry this proved to be the fact. The greater part of the congregation were strangers, and had come to see the sights and hear Protestantism denounced. The rector was not preaching, and I was told that he was sick. The preacher was a protégé of St. Alban's, and as I could not hear a word he said, I departed, leaving for a future day to hear the rector himself. On my way to the cars I looked in at the Tabernacle, on Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and found standing-room only. The following Sunday morning found me in Christ Church, and having been invited by a friend, who has a pew in the center aisle, to spend the day, see the sights and post myself thoroughly, I gladly availed myself of so good an opportunity to get correct information of the way things are worked in this temple of semi-papism. Five services are held in this place every Sunday—Communion at 7 o'clock and choral Sunday-school service at 9 o'clock—these I did not witness. The next is at 10½ o'clock. At that hour the rector and his assistant, in surplices, came out of the vestry-room and took their places. As they entered, the congregation rose, stood up for a moment, and sat down again. The bad taste here displayed was a sad comment on the training of both rector and ritualists. The usual prayers were read by the assistant in a most lamentable tone. The rector read the Litany in a very nasal manner, but very distinctly and devoutly; he also read the ante-communion service. The music by the choir was superb, and the congregation, mainly strangers, would gladly have left as soon as the hymn was sung, if decency had not forbidden such a thing. The language of the sermon was nothing extraordinary. The services concluded in the usual way in Episcopal churches, but the people did not retire until the clergy had gone into the vestry-room. My friend now desired me to go into a pew near the platform and keep my eyes open and I would see something. Having seated myself in the third pew from the front, I waited for the next act. In a few minutes some women dressed in black stuff came upon the platform, and fronting a large cross made the most awkward bows to the inanimate wood that any one ever beheld. Two or three men also made their appearance in serge. The party began fixing a variety of things in and about the altar, and every time they came before or retreated from the cross, they bowed. If any of them forgot this important duty, they very scrupulously came back and made a bow, satisfying their own conscience.

Half-past 3 found me in a good forward seat in a side aisle, my friend declining to accompany me, as he was opposed to the vesper service. This afternoon service is piously called "catechising the children," introduced by a vesper service. Now this is one of the shallowest subterfuges that was ever invented. The Sunday-school is a mere pretense; the real fact is the rector's desire for display. The first part of the programme is the entrance of the Sunday-school—and such a Sunday-school. About thirty children, attended by a teacher to each child, came in and took seats in the middle aisle. The organ began to play a processional hymn, and presently voices were heard in the vestry-room, the door of which was closed. Shortly after the door was opened and a boy bearing a cross came forth, followed by some other boys, then some young men and then some old ones; then the assistant, and finally the rector in a red gown. All wore surplices and were singing. They proceeded down the aisle and up the middle. On ascending the platform they bowed to the cross and filed on each side. Singing, the reading of a lesson from the Bible, prayers and collection followed, and then came a very brief examination of the children. The procession then reformed, each making another bow to the cross, and returned to the place from whence they came. This being ended, the women in black appeared as before, took down the decorations and vanished.

What has all this display and mummery done for Christ Church? To get at all the facts I had to consult several gentlemen, as well as the rector and assistant. The opinions elicited were as opposite as possible, and it is only by adding and deducting a little here and there that I was able to get at the true state of affairs, and I give them for the benefit of both parties, assuring your readers that they are true in every particular.

My first inquiry was if any pews were to be had. The answer was they had one or two vacant. My informant, who was of the Pew Committee, proceeded to show those in the middle alley. He seemed very reticent at first, but I gradually led him to be more communicative, and finally ascertained that sixty odd pews were vacant, out of 166. I thought there must be some error, but my friend assured me that he had been told the same thing. Here was a sad state of affairs; more than one-third of the pews to rent in the church that was to revolutionize all Christendom. Surely, there was something wrong in the management of this new order of religious exercises; the people were either disgusted with the scenes I had witnessed in the afternoon, or still believed Protestantism was not a failure.

The evening prayers were read in the same manner as in the morning, and by the same clergyman. The sermon was preached by another St. Alban's father, but those who were near the diminutive pulpit did not understand the drift of the discourse, while those who were at a distance did not hear a word. The services of the evening being ended, the women in black reappeared and prepared the stage as in the morning. As I was wondering what next a little lady politely informed me that I could go, as the Contrary Sisters, or some such name, were preparing the altar for the Holy Eucharist next morning at 7 o'clock, and gave me a pressing invitation to come and partake, as the ceremony was very interesting. If the pulpit where the sermons are preached from is a type of the godliness dispensed, no wonder the church is on the decline. Protestantism has nothing to fear from the self-imposed champion of Anglo-American Catholicism. I understand it is the boast of the rector of "Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church" that his sermons have never been answered, or any attempt made to confute his arguments by any of the so-called Protestant divines. This was easily accounted for in my presence by a Methodist preacher: there is nothing to answer. There seems to be a determination to keep dark everything connected with the church. One of the vestrymen assured me that the church was never in such a flourishing condition, and yet he had for sale the rectory because it was about being foreclosed to satisfy mortgages against it. Another told me that the floating debt of the church was next to nothing, and that the congregation were glad of it, as it gave them an opportunity to show their liberality in paying it off. A third informed me that he believed the collections were more than enough to pay all demands, and he wished to have it a free church as soon as possible; then it would pay its way. A fourth, and the only sensible man I came across, candidly acknowledged that the church was in debt, that an additional mortgage had been put on the church to help to pay for the rectory, that the rectory was now for sale at a great loss, and that the church itself would be for sale before another year. "What is the cause of this," I inquired. "Because," was the reply, "Dr. EWER is a failure. He has deceived his staunchest friends; his promises have all been broken, and he stands today an alien among his clerical brethren. There is not a leading clergyman who would enter his chancel to preach for him.

Four years ago, when Dr. EWER upheld and preached the doctrine, he was called to Christ Church, for the church was able to pay its way, and the rector was highly respected. Today the church is heavily in debt, the rectory sold, one-third of the pews to rent, and only about ten families remaining that were there when he took charge seven years ago. The greater part of the vestry that called him have left in disgust, and now, to crown his eccentricities, a boy-choir is to be introduced, which will settle the bankruptcy of the whole concern. For the last year the splendid music has been the sole attraction, and as the rector could not brook this superiority, some of his friends in the vestry, listening to his advice, have consented to aid him through a boy-choir in performing the burial service over Christ Church.

CHURCHMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 29, 1870.

Water Meters—Their Uselessness and Danger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Water meters have been suggested at various times as the best means of how to economize the consumption of water. Hundreds of them have been invented and offered to the public, but the construction of a perfect one, however, combining the indispensable requisites of accuracy, durability, simplicity and cheapness, has long been a problem involving an enormous amount of capital, time and labor to the most scientific men of the age all over the world. None of those yet produced measure with absolute mathematical perfection. Some are quite expensive, and nearly all are complicated, and of a character more or less liable to get out of order. If in Europe, where great attention and deep study have failed to produce a meter good enough and cheap enough to do the service required, that approximates within eight or ten per cent. of the actual consumption, can we hope that the engineers whose special skill is in "laying pipe" for Tammany Hall, have solved the puzzle? In hotels or large factories, such a fault as mentioned above, compared to the large bulk measured, may not be of much consequence, but in private dwellings a similar inaccuracy might constitute a greater part of the whole amount consumed. In addition to this difficulty, the following may be mentioned: That the grit or sediment contained in water leaves deposits which, in time, clog the machinery and retard the action of the index; that when they fit close enough to prevent leakage, too much head is taken off; that frost and friction frequently interfere with their working. These remarks apply to the meters of SIEMENS and KENNEDY, which are among the best in Europe.

The most serious objection to the use of the meter in this City is, that when water is no longer free to all in the sense of unlimited supply, those whose need is greatest will fail to receive its benefits, and the whole community suffer from the want of healthful cleanliness on the part of a few. If tenement-houses and their inmates are now so dirty as to be the source of constant anxiety to the Board of Health while they have an *ad libitum* supply of water, how much more filthy would they not be, and in how far greater a degree would they not assist in the propagation of any epidemic if they had to pay for water in the ratio of the quantity consumed?

Another very important item in connection with this matter will be the expense attendant upon it. The Croton Department report for 1868, page 44, states the water to be distributed in 66,925 dwellings, 1,617 manufactories and 307 churches, making a total of 69,849 meters required to be furnished. When it is known that the prices of European meters (SIEMENS') range from 75 francs ($15) to 305 francs, ($61,) landlords can form an idea of the financial aspect of the case.

With our immense wealth of water, sufficient at all seasons for the legitimate wants of the largest city in the world, there is no necessity for water meters, unless to entail upon the taxable community additional burdens. Were the supply really deficient there might be some excuse for adopting meters, but it is ample for all legitimate wants, and will be, for many years to come, if stringent measures are taken to prevent the wanton waste of water that now takes place hourly in this City. Some idea of the amount of waste can be formed when it is known that in 1860 the average supply of water for each inhabitant was thirty-seven gallons. It is now some sixty gallons—nearly double. At this rate what will our consumption be thirty years hence? Why should the average amount of water consumed keep continually increasing per capita out of proportion to the increase of population?

That a reform should be introduced in the waste of water forthwith is evident is most earnestly required, but it must be through a different medium than the meter, and every intelligent citizen should loudly protest against section 14 of the Tax Levy, which is nothing but a barefaced job, perfectly explained by the power given to the Commissioner to select the meter to be used.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 18, 1870.

For Central Park Commissioner—Why Not Mr. Bergh?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since Mr. DILLON declined to accept the honorable, if not remunerative, appointment of Central Park Commissioner, many persons have been suggested as worthy to fill the vacancy, but it has occurred to me that no one has been yet spoken of who is entirely fitted to occupy the position with benefit to the community, as well as credit and pleasure to himself. I would intimate the name of Mr. BERGH, the worthy President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as one which I believe would meet a warm response and ready approval from the best class of our citizens. Since his connection with the Society above-mentioned Mr. BERGH has shown himself to be efficient, untiring and entirely devoted to the interests which he has at heart. He is a man with ample means, of high moral character and in all respects unimpeachable.

I have understood that Mr. BERGH has made the treatment of animals of all kinds a study for years, and on traveling through countries of Europe has been particularly observing of the manner in which the zoological gardens have been cared for and the animals treated. It must not be forgotten that our own exhibition of that nature in the Park is rapidly increasing in value, and that with proper care and attention there is no reason why it should not rank with any in the world.

T.

The Cry of More Farm Help.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of April 19 as follows: "From the West, and from the North, and from the South, and from the East, comes to us the cry of 'More farm help.'" And then the writer proceeds to state that the description of help needed is not help of an inferior description, but good plowers, herdsmen, grooms and dairy-maids—intelligent boys and girls, willing to learn how to help on farms, so as to be able one day to carry out on farms of their own the instructions they receive in youth.

Now, Sir, in the northern counties of England and in the southern counties of Scotland there are thousands of skilled farm operatives, working for a bare subsistence, who would, were they brought to the United States, not only materially benefit those whose agricultural enterprise is cramped for want of efficient help, but they would in a few years themselves become farmers, and thus extend the productive area of the country, and benefit both themselves and the nation at large.

As the time is at hand when many Americans will cross the Atlantic for business or for pleasure, I would suggest to those who are interested in agricultural pursuits (and who among us is not?) that, instead of spending so much time in the large cities, they should make a careful survey of the agricultural districts, see the mode of cultivation pursued, and acquaint themselves with all the details of those systems of farming which are in many respects so different from what is practiced in the United States. Let the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne be a starting point, and, following the North-eastern Railway, a couple of weeks could be pleasantly and profitably spent in examining the more important farms. And while thus examining the farms, let the visitor make himself acquainted with the men by whom they are cultivated; he would find them sober, laborious and intelligent—so far as the requirements of their vocation is concerned—and doing a great deal of work at a low rate of wages, the oratorical *pronunciamiento* of farmers' clubs and chambers of agriculture to the contrary notwithstanding. The reason why such men do not find their way to the United States in greater numbers is to be found in their attachment to the land of their birth and an indifference to all that is going on outside their native district. Many families may be found that have lived for centuries in the same parish, and so deeply seated are their prejudices in favor of their old home that it is no easy matter to persuade them that their condition would be benefited by quitting it. But could a considerable number be induced to give the United States a fair trial, I have no doubt but that the intelligence they would send home would soon induce others to follow their example, and thus a constant supply of skilled help would be available for the United States, where the demand for such help increases yearly. It may be asked what now becomes of the surplus hands, as the yearly-increasing population cannot all find employment when every acre of land is already under cultivation. An answer to this question is found in the fact that, under improved modern modes of farming, it has been found profitable to employ more hands on each farm than was formerly done, and the remainder find their way to mines, manufactories and railroads, where they receive somewhat higher wages, but it is doubtful whether they are socially benefited, as families brought from the pure atmosphere of the farm to the over-crowded town or manufacturing village are not always morally improved.

In the North of England the agricultural laborers are of two classes—the married, who live in cottages upon the farm, and the single, who are boarded and lodged in the house of their employer. Either of those classes could easily adapt themselves to agricultural life in the United States. In England they are hired by the year, as there is always an abundance of work upon the farm to keep them employed. The same system might easily be adopted in the South and in those States where the Winters will admit of out-of-doors work all the year round. And if a few intelligent American farmers would follow the suggestions I have ventured to throw out—visit the Northumbrian farms, see the men at work, and in their homes, observe how their duty is performed and how their leisure is spent; and if they could induce a number of the more intelligent to settle among us, I am convinced that it would be for their mutual advantage, and the cry for help would not be so incessant as it now is.

I have only referred to the northern counties of England, as with them I am better acquainted. In the southern counties the men are even worse paid, and I am confident that thousands of them would gladly agree to transfer their services to this side the Atlantic could means be devised for enabling them to do so—their present wages putting it beyond their power to bear the expenses of the voyage.

JOSEPH WATSON.

HORTON GROVE, Ala., Saturday, April 23, 1870.

The Troops for the Red River Expedition.

From the Quebec Mercury, April 27.

The uniform of the Red River troops will consist of a green tunic, gray trowsers, with black stripe, beef moccasins, with sun shades. The rifle will be the short Snider-Enfield, and the accoutrements will be new from military stores. The expedition will consist of 1,800 infantry, two batteries of Royal Artillery, a train of Royal Engineers and Mounted Police.

Capt. CAMERON left for Toronto yesterday, and will meet some of the men at Prescott Junction. They will at once commence drilling. Mr. SIMPSON, M. P., of Algoma, has been selected as guide to the troops at Fort Garry.

It is now reported that the Imperial Government, recognizing the obligation to give Canada peaceable possession of a territory of which that Government has negotiated the cession, is to pay the expenses of the Red River Expedition. We believe this is correct.

Liberal Bequests to Baltimore Institutions.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 29.

The late Dr. GEORGE FRICK, of Baltimore City, (younger brother of the late Judge FRICK, who died in Berlin on the 27th of March last, and whose remains were brought here and deposited in Greenmount Cemetery on the 23d inst., leaves, among other legacies, the following: Baltimore Orphan Asylum, $5,000; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Franklin-street, $5,000; Aged Women's Home, $5,000; Aged Men's Home, $5,000; Home of the Friendless, $5,000; Protestant Asylum, $5,000; Blind Asylum of Baltimore, $5,000; Church Home Infirmary, $3,000; House of Refuge, $3,000; Manual Labor School for Indigent Boys, $2,000; German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church, income to be applied yearly for the purchase of fuel for the poor and destitute of that congregation, $3,000; Hebrew Society of Baltimore, $1,000.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Thirty per cent. of the population of France can neither read nor write, while more than seventy per cent. can read but cannot write.

In Russian official ukases, the Emperor's name is followed by fifty-two titles.

The harvest prospects in Ireland are of the most favorable character.

The Hellenic Government is about to appoint Ministers Plenipotentiary to the legations at St. Petersburg, Paris and Washington.

The treaties of commerce between Austria and China, Japan and Siam, have now been ratified by the Reichsrath.

Many contemporary politicians will figure in Mr. DISRAELI's new novel *Lothair*—Lord SALISBURY among the number.

An international exhibition is to be opened at Cassel on the 1st of June.

DEAN STANLEY has a work in press, in which he gives an account of, and comments on, the ecclesiastical events of the last twenty years.

The pension assigned by the arbitrators to DON FRANCIS, ex-husband of the Queen of Spain, is 150,000 francs a year.

Women in Africa, who have the misfortune to have twins, are summarily drummed out of their native villages.

A grand composition, entitled "Beethoven," by ABBE LISZT, is announced for performance at the BEETHOVEN fêtes in Weimar.

The legal expenses which Prince BONAPARTE is called upon to pay for the trial at Tours will amount to $25,000.

The number of works in painting, sculpture and architecture admitted at the French exhibition this year will not exceed 2,800. This is a smaller number than for many years past.

A project for erecting in Paris a vast concert hall, has been started by M. G. DE CHARNACE.

From Salvador, in Central America, we learn that the chairs in the University have been filled and the medical school completed. A botanic garden and a museum are attached to the school.

The *Paris* attributes the following *mot* to Lord LYONS: "Well," said a French diplomat to him the other day, "you see we are swimming in a parliamentary sea at last." The English Ambassador, pointing to a bust of NAPOLEON III., replied, "Yes, but with a life-belt!"

The convict RUTTERFORD, who has such a malformation of his neck that it was a debated question whether he could be hung or not, has been reprieved.

M. CHEVREAU has just submitted to the Municipal Council of Paris a project for the creation of a gratuitous elementary course of arithmetic and book-keeping, for such girls of the lower classes as are destined for business, to take place four times a week.

The *Ukmil-ool-Ukhbar* explains how it was that the Duke of EDINBURGH got no salute at Deig, and the explanation is most satisfactory. Two brass guns, he says, were sent from Bhurtpore to Deig on purpose to salute the Duke, but unfortunately, "while they were saluting, one gunner got his hands blown away, and the other got blown away altogether."

The *Athenæum* learns that the Earl of ALBEMARLE is engaged upon a volume of Memoirs and Reminiscences that will throw a light upon a dismal period of English history—the close of the Regency and the beginning of GEORGE IV.'s reign.

The first lilacs of the season have just made their appearance in the Paris flower-markets. The expenditure in Paris for flowers is calculated to be 20,000,000 francs annually, and lilacs account for about 300,000 francs of that sum.

It appears that the number of insane persons at St. Petersburg is relatively smaller than in any other European capital. The proportion is one in every 1,043 inhabitants, while in London it is one in 200, in Paris one in 222, and in Milan one in 244. This is chiefly attributed by Russian statisticians to the defective state of education at St. Petersburg, the number of insane in a country usually increasing in proportion to its degree of civilization. It is also found that the majority of the insane in the Russian capital are women, and that people become insane most frequently between the ages of thirty and forty.

Le Gaulois relates that some workmen engaged in demolishing an old house in the Quartier St. Victor, in Paris, came upon a nest of adders containing some hundred of these reptiles, at the bottom of an exhausted well. In the midst of this snake nest was found a skeleton, which had probably fallen into the well years ago, and the flesh of which had been devoured by the adders. Strange to say, in the hand of the skeleton was a pocket-book of red morocco leather, in which when opened there were found forty bank notes for 1,000 francs each, a woman's likeness, and a letter which had been almost entirely eaten by the reptiles, the only fragment remaining decipherable bearing the words, "Do not make known the plot."

There are 1,482 theaters in Europe, and 20,000 music-halls and concert-rooms.

A Prussian secretary, now in Constantinople, writes: "There is nothing to do, no one to speak to; if you go out, you must go like a gouty cripple, in a sedan-chair, and you are awakened every morning at 2 o'clock by a fireman, who comes to report that 'the house is not on fire yet!'"

The Royal Danish Society of Science has offered a prize for the best essay containing an investigation of the movement of the air in a system of ventilation. The essay may be written in English, French, German, Danish or Swedish, and must be sent in before October, 1870.

A statue to BERRYER is to be erected in the Salle des Pas Perdus, at the Palace of Justice, Paris, by the side of that of M. DE MALSHERBES.

The Livonian nobility have presented an address to the Emperor of Russia praying his Majesty to allow the re-integration of the German language, and the fundamental autonomy of the Lutheran Church, in that country. His Majesty returned the petition with a note written on the margin intimating that he was inflexible in his resolution to apply to Livonia the laws and institutions prevailing in the other parts of the empire. This was not all. The deputation intrusted with the address for presentation to the Minister of the Interior was ordered to quit St. Petersburg at once.

The *Indian Medical Journal* publishes an experiment to show that the monkey is proof against strychnine.

Since 1835 the number of lunatics in France has increased from 4.96 per cent. of the population to 24.28 per cent. The Inspector-General of Lunatics is of opinion that a considerable proportion of this increase is due to the abuse of spirituous liquors.

The sale of the Horzowitz domain in Bohemia, the property of the Ex-Elector of Hesse, realized 3,500,000 thalers.

A pamphlet of an alarming character is exposed for sale at a bookseller's in Paternoster-row. It is entitled, *Reasons why the World must Inevitably and Speedily be Destroyed by Fire.*

The Berlin journals announce the death of Dr. CARL NEUMANN, historian and Orientalist, and author of *The History of the British Empire in India*, and *The History of the United States.*

Mr. JACKSON, sculptor, has just completed, for erection in Westminster Abbey, a full-length statue of Lord PALMERSTON. It is eight feet one inch in height, and is to stand upon a pedestal upward of six feet high, and has been hewn out of a block of Carrara marble.

Trinity College, Cambridge, has led the way in the restoration of the ancient English and present continental mode of pronouncing Latin. The change in the sounds of the vowels was one of those made at the Reformation, and it has made English Latin unintelligible to all the rest of the world. Now, England is going back in this and other matters to the older fashion, which has been adopted at King's College, and will soon become universal. It will be hard on members of Parliament, in making their favorite quotations sound ridiculous; but every reform hurts somebody.

One of our German-American contemporaries contains the following item: "About the doings of the American students at Heidelberg, who, of late, seem to take complete possession of that lovely city of muses, the following complaint is made in a letter from there: 'The fact is, that an entirely reckless company of Americans live here now, against whom the German students cannot prevail at all. If the German students get drunk, they are fully satisfied if they can take each other home in a quiet and safe manner; but if the Americans get drunk, they assume that they can 'lick' all the guests in the inn, and they do not leave the place any sooner than the room is empty and closed behind them. They are so quarrelsome that the Germans, for the sake of beloved peace, usually yield and leave the field to their unruly adversaries.'"

German in the Public Schools.

German has been taught now as a regular branch of study for about one month at the male Grammar School No. 55 in the Sixteenth Ward. Instruction is given by a lady teacher in German spelling, reading and speaking about half an hour each day, or two hours a week, in each of the several classes, the four highest excepted for the present. The boys seem to like the study, and it does not appear to encroach upon their other studies. The Board of School Trustees are making this an experiment and will decide upon the introduction of German as a regular branch in a like manner in the other public schools of the Ward. There seems to be no danger that pupils who are the children of German parents will lose by this arrangement their love for the English branches, while, on the other hand, the arrangement may serve to attract the children of German parents from German private schools, especially those of a sectarian character.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A new plot against the life of NAPOLEON is reported to have been discovered in Paris. A man named BEAURI, recently arrived from England, was arrested yesterday, and upon his person was found a letter from GUSTAVE FLOURENS, with a note of instructions as to the part he was to take in the "conspiracy." A part of the plot, it is said, was to blow up the Tuileries and the Police Head-quarters. Other arrests have been made. The organizers of the plot are said to belong to the International Association of Workmen. BEAURI is an English student of science, and it is stated has confessed his intention to assassinate the Emperor....The Pope has advised the French clergy to use their influence and votes on the *plebiscite* on the side of the Government....The husband of Princess MATHILDE DE MONTFORT, Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF DE SAN DONATO, died yesterday, aged sixty years....The Sultan of Turkey on Friday made an address to the Divan, in which he reviewed the state of the Empire for the past year. He promised additional reforms in the civil, educational and trade policies of the Government, and said that the army and navy should soon be reorganized, and improvements made in the roads and lines of communication throughout the Dominion....The Palace of the Pacha of Egypt at Ramleh, near Alexandria, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday....The London *Saturday Review* is of the opinion that our credit will be wholly restored only when, regardless of Supreme Court decisions, specie payment has become an established fact ....The morning edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been discontinued....There will be no transactions on the London Stock Exchange to-morrow, owing to the semi-annual settlement of the Bank of England....A Madrid telegram denies the reported rising of volunteers in Cuba, based, it is said, upon official dispatches from Havana....SERRANO, Regent of Spain, it is now reported, will certainly resign. He has desired the Ministry and a majority of the Cortes to settle the question of monarchy.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, was not in session. In the House comparatively little business was transacted, the only debate of any moment arising on a resolution of Mr. JUDD, to postpone all special orders in Committee of the Whole until after consideration of the general calendar. His object, he stated, was to reach a bill introduced by himself, which reduced the tariff and internal taxes. After a long discussion the resolution was rejected. A large number of private bills were disposed of, principally reported from the Military Committee. Among the public bills passed were the following: For the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers; fixing the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railways, and authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, in this State, to change its location to Port Jervis. A joint resolution was also passed, giving Texas officials thirty days from April 30 to file the oath of office. A recess was voted from Thursday next to the Monday following. At 4 P. M. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL.

A serious riot occurred at Elkton, Md., on Friday, between a circus company exhibiting in the town and some of the citizens. A son of Mr. FERGUSON was severely beaten while the fight was in progress, and one of the troupe, who it would seem, from the report, were the aggressors, named RANDOLPH, was cut with a razor by a negro, and received a probable fatal wound. Liquor was the inciting cause of the disturbance.

Some important changes are in progress in Washington in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. WILLIAM CLAPP, who, under President LINCOLN, was Controller of Vermont, and well known in the politics of that State, died at St. Albans yesterday, aged fifty-nine years.

WM. M. CORNEAY, now under arrest in Boston for placing obstructions on the track of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, still adheres to his first story that he discovered and removed the sleepers from the track. He will probably be examined at Dedham.

THOMAS HOFFMAN was convicted in Baltimore on Friday, for robbing Harnden's Express, in that city, last year. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Two associates have been previously convicted.

A woman named ELLEN BUNTING killed an idiot named WM. ONLEY in Accomac County, Virginia, on the 26th inst. She had been drinking with him in a groggery, and becoming offended, seized an ax, and inflicted wounds from which her victim soon died. She is under arrest.

The man found wounded in a field at Belmont, Mass., on Monday last, and who afterward died in the City Hospital, turns out to have been ZERAH COLBURN, an English engineer, and at one time proprietor and editor of the London *Engineer*. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

The United States Supreme Court adjourned yesterday until the last Monday in October.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions of sympathy in reference to the Richmond calamity, and in them paid a high tribute to the worth of P. H. AYLETT, who was killed.

The argument in the case of DAVIS *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad Company was concluded at Cheyenne on Friday. Great frauds are claimed in the management of the construction of the road, and the appointment of a receiver is asked for. The Road admit irregularities, but deny the jurisdiction of the Territorial Court and offer a bond of indemnity. The Chief-Justice rendered a partial decision yesterday, holding that the Court had jurisdiction, and that the road was responsible to DAVIS, but that the mismanagement had been such as to make it doubtful if it could pay any judgment. In the appointment of a receiver the Court delayed until the afternoon in order to give the Road an opportunity to give sufficient security in lieu thereof. A stipulation was finally agreed upon in which the plaintiff delays entering judgment for twenty days.

The new Boards of Excise and of Fire Commissioners have completed their organization and adopted regulations and issued orders.

The schooner *Thomas S. Rogers*, which passed through Hell Gate on the 26th inst., and reported two men lost, DANIEL W. BECKWITH, of Edgartown, Mass., and WM. TOWERS, of Greenport, while out fishing on the Banks, is the same vessel which lost a boat with two men on George's Bank last March, DENNIS CRONIN and WM. RAND, of Greenport. The first boat was lost in a fog: the second got upset, it is supposed, in a flaw.

There were 7,151 immigrants landed at this port during the week ending yesterday.

The Boards of Excise of the various towns and incorporated villages of Westchester County will meet to-morrow, for the purpose of receiving and considering applications for liquor licenses.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week were again largely in excess of the average, and numbered as follows: Saturday, April 26, 238; Sunday, April 24, 202; Monday, April 25, 247; Tuesday, April 26, 252; Wednesday, April 27, 211; Thursday, April 28, 177; Friday, April 29, 259; total, 1,586.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics furnishes the following figures for the past week: Stillbirths, 42; births, 165; marriages, 140; deaths, 456.

The schooner *Hattie Low* left this port yesterday for Hyde Park, N. C., with about sixty colonists, and an assortment of agricultural implements and furniture. She was sent by the Hyde Park Settlement Association.

An Excellent Appointment.

The selection of Mr. EDWARD H. TRACY as Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct will strike those who are best informed as to the duties and responsibilities of the position as a most excellent one. It is an appointment "eminently fit to be made," not only on account of Mr. TRACY'S conceded professional skill, but of his high reputation for integrity and fairness. His professional record is a brilliant one, and shows him to be one of the most eminent civil engineers in the country. He has been identified with many of the most important public works on the continent, and was, moreover, prominently connected with the original construction of the aqueduct which has now been placed in his custody and control.

The selection of Mr. TRACY for that position by the Board of Public Works has an added significance in the comfortable assurance which it affords to the tax-payers of our City that the new municipal régime now being established will be in the general interest, and that the policy of the Board of Works, under Mr. TWEED'S directions, will be strictly in accord with the assurances which were given when the new charter was adopted. It is evident that the Democratic leaders who have been intrusted with the control of the City Government are disposed to act in good faith, and that the confidence which was bestowed upon them by the Republicans in the Legislature, as well as by our best citizens, was not misplaced. It is a consolation to feel this, and to note such an evidence of it as is afforded by the appointment of Mr. TRACY to the very responsible position to which he has been assigned.

The Spanish Situation.

As political affairs in Spain become more developed and understood, it is found that what was called a popular revolution could hardly claim that character. The people, as such, were sunk in the depths of ignorance, but were not so impatient under that condition as might have been supposed. The Queen's well-known reputation exposed her to the attacks of political enemies, and enabled them to drive her ultimately from the throne. At the same time they made concessions of the most liberal description, both with a view of awaking the population to the support of a new order of government and of enlisting for it the sympathies of Europe. Partial success followed these endeavors, but no more. And the question still remained of what that government should be.

Had it been possible that Spain should at once become a republic, the present difficulties by which that country is beset might have been avoided. But it was not possible, for the party by whom the revolution was inaugurated had other views. What those are still remain without avowal. But it is probable that Gen. PRIM has a distinct programme, which in due time he will endeavor to carry out. His intentions of overthrowing the Government of ISABELLA were no secret during his visit to England in 1868, though what was to follow that event remained undivulged. He knew, and those with him knew, the course they intended to follow, and it looks as if Spain had been revolutionized and led through a subsequent course of trouble and danger in accordance with some settled plan long since determined upon.

The prospect seems gloomy, almost hopeless. It is the more so from the very grave relations of the Orleans family toward the Governments of Europe. The Duke DE MONTPENSIER is all that could be desired for the Spanish throne. He is popular with his associates. The cordial friendship existing between the exiled Princes and the British Court, and the estimation in which they are held in this country, are matters well enough understood. But there are the old suspicions, and we may almost say fears, of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The effect of placing a son of LOUIS PHILIPPE upon the Spanish throne would inevitably be a revival of the hopes of the Orleanist Party in France. It need hardly be said that NAPOLEON would leave no means untried to prevent this danger, even, perhaps, to the extent of menace. On the other hand, whatever the extent of PRIM'S ambition, he holds Spain pretty much at his mercy, and may consider himself able to prolong that condition of affairs indefinitely. Meanwhile the nation is degraded and bordering on ruin. She is humiliated in the eyes of all others. With disordered finances, the worst form of military despotism, and presenting a troublesome example, some further change must come. Anything would be better than this condition of uncertainty, out of which serious complications of the peace of Europe may arise, and, indeed, are, by many writers, considered as threatened already.

Slow Girls.

America, like the France of the great NAPOLEON, most needs mothers. The right of women to occupy a great many positions in life hitherto held by the other sex is asserted with emphasis, and sometimes, we may add, with threats. It is their right, we are assured, to preach, vote, speculate, hold primary meetings, buy and sell, pull down and reconstruct with modern improvements the whole fabric of society; but the function which in old-fashioned times used to be thought the chief aim and glory and purpose of womanhood appears to be in danger of falling into desuetude or of being, like many other of the institutions of an effete if venerable past, slowly refined away. It is not pleasant to contemplate this, since, after all, as *Benedick* says, the world must be peopled, and since the neglect or negation of any allotted function on the part of his creatures is infallibly visited by their Maker with condign punishment. The best comfort to be extracted from the situation lies in the tendency of most sublunary things to reaction; and as we think it is open to demonstration that the heresy or evil disposition we speak of is chiefly recruited from the ranks of what are called fast girls, it becomes a matter of congratulation that fast girls as a class are rather going out of fashion and that slow girls seem to be coming in—something in the same way as we see revived the hoops and furbelows, and powder of our female ancestors—to replace them in popular estimation.

To some this hope may seem sanguine, but it can be supported by tangible arguments. In the first place, like a salamander in fire, your fast girl thrives best in an atmosphere of extravagance. But extravagance itself is going out. This year, for example, is comparatively speaking, a year of economy. It is, at all events, one of liquidation rather than of speculating. Not the woman who can spend, but the woman who can save is consequently looked upon by the money-getter with the greatest favor. This is all in favor of slow girls and against fast ones. Again, the disposition gradually to loosen the bonds of moral restraint, the custom of regarding social laws and obligations as mere hollow conventionalities or antiquated figments, soon to pass into the limbo of oblivion, have lately, through catastrophe and miserable example, received such salutary warnings that people are realizing in all directions that those laws and obligations may have some use and wisdom in them after all; which is likewise decidedly favorable to slow girls and adverse to fast ones. Still again, the age has been so cloyed with the showy and superficial, so wearied with the plausible semblance of all sorts of realities with nothing behind, so disgusted with shams—in a word, that a taste is plainly springing up for what is thorough and pure and strong and unaffected; and this renaissance, as it may be termed, must needs extend to the article of girls as well as to others. And wherefore not? Why should not the girls of today emulate their grandmothers in the solid matters of homely virtues, and sweet, womanly, modest ways, as well as in the trifling ones of brocades and patches and towering head-gear?

We are glad to believe this is going to be so. There are, as we have hinted, physiological reasons of deep significance, apart from any question of morals or taste, why we should rejoice over the decadence of the fast girls, and the rise into notice of their slower sisters. There can be cheerfulness and refinement, and a happy contented fireside without the bold manners and costly habits that the former type of young female has introduced to our modern society; and there can likewise be that full and wholesome occupation of the maternal niche, which she has made unfashionable. There may not be, to be sure, so gay and dashing an exterior; but the rough stick of BRUTUS contained a rod of gold, and the time has come in our generation, when we should be wise enough to know that all is not of that precious material that glitters.

Missionary Work in the East Indies—The Brame Somaj.

There are many American Missionaries in the East Indies, and it would be difficult to find a more striking and affecting example of self-devotion and true piety than is presented in their lives. In common with their English fellow-laborers in the same field, they toil on under every discouragement. They are placed in the midst of a people who have no sympathy with their ideas or habits, and who perpetually suspect the motives which have brought them to the country. Their work is carried on in a climate under which the average constitution breaks down in a few years. They receive a pittance which scarcely enables them to purchase the common necessaries of life. They see the wife grow pale and feeble, and the children gradually pine away under the burning sun. Yet they are required to fulfill duties which would severely tax the strongest powers—they must preach to the natives at their festivals; they must hold Divine service twice a day on Sundays, and once or twice during the week; they must teach children in the schools, visit the sick, and fulfill all the offices which fall to the lot of an overworked clergyman in more temperate climates. The lot of missionaries in India is at the best a hard one, and any one who has been a witness of their patience and fidelity under circumstances of the greatest hardship and distress, will never cease to honor and respect them.

But what progress are they making? This question is often asked, and to answer it fully and satisfactorily would occupy more of our readers' time than perhaps they would be willing to devote to the subject. No doubt many of the missionaries themselves are heartily disappointed with what they are permitted to see of the fruits of their labors. Comparatively few converts are made—and how can it be otherwise, considering the social impediments to the advance of Christianity? The moment the Hindoo embraces the Christian faith he becomes an outcast among his friends and kindred. None of them will henceforth eat with or even speak to him. He loses his caste, and is regarded as a pariah. The converted Hindoo is literally obliged to give up all the world, and renounce father, mother, wife, or children for the sake of Christ. The great mass of the people dare not go out from among their friends, and wander forth into the desert, as it were, alone and friendless. The progress made by the missionaries must be measured in another way. The truth is that they are unsettling the foundations of idolatry in Hindoostan. Their schools and colleges are striking at the very root of heathenism. They are plowing up the ground and casting in the seed, and if the present generation does not witness the ripening of the harvest, it is not for us to say that all the labor has been lost.

There has recently been held in England a meeting to welcome the leader of a sect which is in itself the result of Christian labors in India. This leader's name is KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, and the sect to which we refer is known as the Brahmo Somaj. It was founded some years ago by an accomplished Brahmin, and has ever since been making rapid way with the intelligent natives. The main principle of the Brahmo Somaj is pure theism, and it has this advantage when coming into contact with the natives—that it is preached by natives, and that the sect is exclusively a native one in origin as well as in its existing management. There can be no doubt that the very diversity of creeds presented to the natives of India by Christian missionaries has greatly helped to retard the progress of Christianity. The people do not know which creed to believe. Baboo KESHUB CHUNDER SEN brought out this difficulty very plainly in a speech which he recently made in London. He said: "The multiplicity of doctrines and dogmas presented to India through the various Churches into which Christianity is divided, confounded and perplexed the Hindoo's mind. Still all the time, though passing through a bewildering series of endless dogmas, he cherished in his heart respect and reverence for the central figure of Christ." All who earnestly desire to see the cause of true religion established in India know perfectly well that the idols must be broken in pieces before really great results can be achieved. The Brahmo Somaj is doing this work more surely than any other sect. It is breaking up the power of caste with a success hitherto denied to the regular creeds. It is, in short, the great disintegrating force of the time in the East. If we were not afraid of wearying the reader we would describe it at greater length, and give some account of its past operations. Dealing with it in merely general terms, we may say that it affords a very striking proof that the seed sown by the missionaries is at least springing up by the wayside. We should be sorry to think that the Brahmo Somaj is the highest result which we shall witness of missionary labors. But so far as it goes, it ought to be encouraged by every one who desires to see the dark places of the earth illumined with the light of Christianity. The remarks of Dean STANLEY in welcoming Baboo KESHUB CHUNDER SEN suggest the right view of the subject:

"Dean STANLEY, in the course of his speech, remarked that what was to be desired for India was not that it should take without change or modification any purely European form of Christianity, but that in the same way as Roman Christianity planted itself in the Latin race, and Teutonic Christianity in the race of England, Germany and America, it should have a native form of Indian Christianity; and of that native form the first germ was to be found in the circle of those thoughtful inquirers of whom their guest appeared as the chief."

The Crisis of the French Empire.

If we recur to the consideration of the critical position in which the Empire and the Emperor stand at this moment, it is because we feel that it deserves serious study from more than one point of view. In consideration of the exceptional character of the French people, French history, and especially of the advanced French parties, constitutionalism with the Empire is a more desirable consummation for France and the world than the abysses and uncertainties of revolution. But we would not willingly be thought insensible to the weight of the moral and political feeling which is arrayed against the Empire at this juncture, skeptical as we may be of its being able to organize itself into a genuine governing power, or to fulfill any function save that of a comparatively barren political criticism and moral protest. It is a profound misfortune for France that the best part of the moral instinct and principle of the people are in more or less overt hostility to this attempt of the Empire to purge its unhappy record in the past, and develop into a free and popular Government. Nor in candor can we well see how this can be otherwise. It is so natural for politicians to seek to vindicate their principles, not alone by their establishment in practice, but by vengeance on those who have systematically opposed the victory. It is so hard for men of high soul and political enthusiasm to have to admit a distinction between political and poetical justice. It is so hard to be obliged to cease from stabbing TIBERIUS with epigrams in default of daggers, and familiarize one's self with the new view of him as a good constitutional sovereign of the latest pattern. It must be confessed that the French political scene shifts with a speed very trying to those who have got fixed in their minds a very bad type of CÆSAR of the Lower Empire, and are suddenly called on to admire a good *bourgeois* ruler of the age of charters, railways, telegraphs and newspapers.

But, after all, is it so certain that in the great affairs of State, any more than in the minor world of ordinary human relationships, vengeance is desirable, wise, righteous or safe? Let it be granted for the argument that the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON and his *coterie* have been for twenty years engaged in a systematic conspiracy, or open rebellion, or warfare, against the liberties of France. Concede his political guilt to the utmost. Does it follow that it is wise or righteous to deny him the opportunity of repairing past error; especially when the denial carries with it the launching of France again on a frightful sea of revolutionary trouble? The case is scarcely doubtful for those who fix their gaze steadily on the public weal, and on that exclusively. If life, political and private, were constructed on the plan of ÆSOP'S fables, and had to be cut up into little snippets with a moral attached to each, then it might be well to pursue vengeance on private offenders and public defaulters, discarding every other consideration. But really the truth is, though it may seem cynical to say so, that it is a very bad blunder indeed to attempt to regulate life exclusively by the principle of working out moral retribution on offenders against public or private virtue. There is a higher power which can better see to that.

If the prospect of liberty with the Empire were perfectly unclouded by doubt,—if the Emperor's concessions were unequivocal, and the new era adopted by him without a symptom of insincerity or hesitation, we should, according to the spirit of the considerations we have thus advanced, hold all those to be quite without excuse who harbor thoughts of vengeance for the past, instead of throwing themselves heartily into the establishment of the happier future. But, unhappily, this cannot be said to be absolutely the case. What the cause may be we know not, but it is undoubtedly true that in the very act of founding constitutional government, the Emperor applies and reserves for future application a method which is appropriate to the time of personal government alone. The appeal to the whole people to vote "yes" or "no," upon a narrow issue, framed with his own hand, by the monarch, is and must be illusory. It appears to be an act of deference to popular power. But in reality it is the most dangerous form which the usurpation of autocratic power has ever yet assumed. Given France as she is, with her centralization and her bureaucracy, and it is hard indeed if a skillful ruler cannot force the word he wants from the voting mass to whom he puts his own skillfully framed question. The people have no real deliberative power in such a process, and the sovereign who puts it is a sort of incarnate caucus, which the constituency must blindly follow.

We hold, therefore, that the Emperor has scarcely done wisely in coupling his concession of constitutional liberties, if sincerely meant, with a political act so certain to rouse again, in a fiercer and more aggressive form, the old distrust of him, which, in all except the most extreme men, was visibly beginning to abate. And the reserve of the power of putting a question to the general vote of the people whenever he pleases, is surely ill-judged. Given a constitutional government, marching and doing its work, as the Emperor must be assumed to mean it should, he could not and dare not supersede its course by the interposition of a *plebiscite*, except in a moment of supreme public danger or parliamentary folly. In such a case, public opinion would justify him in that course, whether it was provided for in the Constitution, as he insists it shall be, or not. But still, this is not so absolutely free from doubt as to justify an unqualified condemnation of the course the Emperor is taking. From our point of view, it would have been better for him to throw himself unreservedly on the French nation, and confide in their judicious use of constitutional liberty with the Empire. But the Emperor, with his rooted distrust of the capacity of Frenchmen for parliamentary government, may have thought it incumbent upon him to retain a power whose very existence tends to keep the Chambers within constitutional limits.

The moral of all this is the excessive difficulty of pronouncing a confident moral judgment on the action of a ruler and people so peculiar in history and temperament as those of France. There is but one point on which we are absolutely clear, and that is the criminal folly of those who would deal with so serious a crisis in a nation's affairs upon the principle of moral fanaticism—of insisting that first of all, before liberty and law are re-established, those who have offended against them shall be punished. It is, perhaps, as glorious a thing for a people to amnesty the offenses of a ruler as for a ruler to amnesty the offenses of subjects. We do not forget the difference between the cases. But we do insist that altogether to blot out an evil past is the best way to secure a better future. This Republic has given the first and most magnificent example to the world of being satisfied with arresting a great political sin against its own well-being, without exacting vengeance for it. The victors in our great rebellion took no life except in fair fight. For the first time in history, a victorious Government was content with victory. For this reason it is that the wounds of that bitter time have healed so rapidly, and that the fierce hatreds and struggles of that day are all being merged in a common national sentiment of pride in the behavior of both sections. It would be well for Frenchmen, with their internecine habit of mind, if they could digest this teaching of the great Republic.

There is something rather sinister about the war with the Indians, which has been prophesied. In advance of any open hostilities from the red men, we are told that the contest will cost fifty millions of dollars; and it is hinted that speculation with gold has been attempted, with the prospect in view of that expenditure. If there is to be a war, by all means let it be short, sharp and decisive. Also, let mercy go hand in hand with justice. But why fifty millions, and if fifty why not a hundred? Still it is satisfactory to know that a new military science has been discovered, and that the expenses of campaigns can be accurately foretold. It used to be different. There was once no knowing what a war would cost. Now we can know exactly—if the figures are put high enough to begin with.

Mlle. NILSSON is really coming to this country, so that we may expect something like grand opera next Winter. It is doubtful whether this soprano is the best for the American market among the four or five from among whom the selection had to be made, but we suppose beggars must not be [illegible] artist, but not one of the [illegible] thusiasm. Her manager [illegible] mind at once that no such [illegible] nates and disgraceful *mise-en-scene* [illegible] rated next season by New-Yorkers as they were treated to in the one just over—even with NILSSON to eke matters out. Another series of performances like most of those we have seen this Winter at the Academy, will disgust our audiences with Italian opera for a long time to come. With the English drama so well presented as it now is at our City theaters, it is high time the lyric stage were placed upon something like an equal footing. The disparity this year has been at once disgraceful and ridiculous. Let us hope the advent of NILSSON will bring better things.

Aside from the intrinsic merits of the Canal Funding bill just passed at Albany, we rejoice at the effect which it must have upon the scheme which has been devised at Washington to transfer the Erie Canal to the custody and management of the Federal Government. Of course the policy which has been adopted by the State will effectually preclude all hope of success in that direction, simply for the reason that it accomplishes everything which the Congressional scheme seeks, and will ultimately make the Erie Canal a free avenue of transportation. This ought certainly to satisfy the West, which has hitherto been the most interested advocate of a removal of restrictions upon their access to tide-water. As now arranged the West has only to wait a reasonable time and all their desires in that respect will be accomplished. At all events we are not likely to hear much more of "nationalizing the Erie Canal" by giving it to the General Government.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG'S initial New-York *Standard*, which appeared yesterday morning, makes quite a creditable appearance. It is about the size of the *Sun* and the *Star*, contains a variety of good, pleasant editorial matter, presents a seemingly carefully-edited financial and commercial department—has, in fact, everything that a bright, newsy and wide-awake newspaper of the present day should have. Mr. YOUNG is right in the opinion that there is plenty of room in New-York City for such a paper as he proposes to make of his *Standard*—a low-priced, independent, courteous and intrepid journal. The *Standard* begins well, and no doubt will steadily grow vigorous and prosperous.

Nothing, it seems, is so perfect in this age or so well adapted to its purpose, but that it runs the chance of being displaced for something better. The other day we were told that in consequence of the invention of Capt. ERRICSSON'S new torpedo, all the iron-clads of the world were rendered useless; and now it appears that even gunpowder is to be superseded. Carbolic acid is to blame for this as for many other innovations. The acid is combined with an alkaline base and a powder obtained, called picrate, which is said to be far more efficacious than gunpowder and much less liable to accident. There is no doubt that the French Government is making extensive and secret experiments with this new explosive, with the design, as is stated on good authority, of substituting it for ordinary powder in its military and naval service.

The plans of study to which the Stevens Institute, a sketch of which will be found elsewhere, will be devoted, show a very clear appreciation by its framers of the great value which may attach to the new institution. They are eminently practical, and their scope is sufficiently comprehensive. The remarkable thing is that a school, whose chief object is a thorough training in applied mechanics and mechanical engineering, has not before been established. Not that the want of such has failed to be understood. Imperfect production is too often charged against our manufactures of many descriptions, and that is an evil which cannot too soon be remedied.

We shall know something about Mr. DISRAELI'S new novel of *Lothair* presently, since it is to appear in New-York simultaneously with its publication in London, and its advent in the latter city is fixed for the first week in May. The English papers seem to think the book is destined to make a great sensation, and all sorts of stories are rife about the sums offered to the author for the privilege of publishing it in installments. *Lothair*, we are informed, is a young English nobleman, who has been left an orphan and who has two guardians, one Catholic the other Presbyterian. Incident to the plot is a good deal of political as well as religious talk, and some of the prominent characters are said to be Americans. Why do not some of our own politicians who happen to be among the "outs" turn their attention to fiction? Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, for example, might be much better employed in writing a novel than in stirring up dissension in Tennessee.

The terrible catastrophe at Richmond last week recalls to mind the burning of the theater in that city on the evening of Dec. 26, 1811. Out of an audience of six hundred persons who were present, seventy-three were burned, including the Governor of the State, GEORGE W. SMITH, and many of the most prominent citizens. Many others were seriously injured, but finally recovered. The whole State was thrown into mourning, and a church was built upon the site of the theater, with a monument in front bearing the names of those who perished. Nothing to be compared to that dreadful calamity has occurred in Virginia since till now, unless we reckon the bloody scenes which were enacted on her soil during the war. The Richmond papers, in discussing the fearful accident, advocate the entire demolition of the Capitol building, and the erection of a new one, regardless of the cost or of their impoverished condition.

We learn that a very high and deserved compliment was recently paid to Judge JOHN R. BRADY, of this City, by his Democratic friends. We are told that the delegates to the recent Judicial Convention at Rochester, waited upon him previous to leaving, and tendered him their support for the nomination as one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals, but that he declined. Judge BRADY is one of the most efficient men on the Bench, and has introduced some very excellent changes in the administration of his official duties, which, we trust, will be acquiesced in and adopted by his *confrères*, especially with regard to references at Special Term.

Accident to Judge Gresham, of Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 28.

The people of the entire State will learn with the deepest regret of a serious accident to Judge GRESHAM, which befell him on Tuesday, at Corydon, Harrison County. The New-Albany *Commercial*, of yesterday, says he slipped and fell while walking on the streets of that town, so as to sustain a severe fracture in the thigh of his wounded leg. Later information states that amputation of the [illegible] will doubtless be necessary, in which event the accident may be more serious than we hope is the truth. The State loves and honors Judge GRESHAM, not more for his services as a General in the Union Army, than for the integrity and efficiency which marked his administration of the Agency of State, and for the very satisfactory manner in which he has thus far discharged the important duties of District Judge. We speak the general prayer in hoping for his speedy recovery without the sad loss of the injured limb.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusements of the Week.

Mr. FECHTER'S performance of *Claude Melnotte*, seen for the first time here on Wednesday, crowded the French Theater on Thursday and Friday also, while the matinée of yesterday, when the "Lady of Lyons" was again repeated, drew a house that was quite overwhelming. Mr. FECHTER'S hold upon the feelings of his audience is strong almost beyond any precedent, of which we have knowledge, and he grows upon them steadily the more they see of him. Miss LE CLERCQ'S acting in *Pauline* deserves warm praise. No better performance of the part has for years been seen in New-York, if, indeed, it has ever been surpassed. It is vigorous, impassioned, almost insolently haughty—as it should be—and effective in the purely dramatic sense to a degree attained by very few. Pride, indeed, is brought forward so prominently in Miss LE CLERCQ'S conception that it materially assists the wonderful intensity of Mr. FECHTER in making the action of the "Lady of Lyons" seem at once credible and pardonable. The acting of the whole piece at the French Theater is satisfactory. Mr. SHEWELL is careful, determined, and self-possessed in *Beausant*, and gives a certain air of power to that plotting aristocrat which, if not very French, is quite impressive. The *Damas*, *Widow Melnotte* and *Glavis*, of the cast, all deserve honorable mention, and to the efforts of the remaining personages no important exception is to be taken.....At Wallack's this week they have fallen back on the trusty staple of standard comedy. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES' impersonation of *Letitia Hardy* is destined to be one of the best in her repertory. Even her warmest friends were greatly surprised when, on Monday night, acting the part for the first time, Miss HENRIQUES made a "hit" which could not be gainsaid for its force, close study, variety of humor and whim and correctness and brilliancy of conception. We are confident that we echo the conviction of her audience on this and the subsequent occasion that the "Belle's Stratagem" was repeated, when we say that no more charming and satisfactory representation of its arch heroine can be found on the stage than that of Miss HENRIQUES....The benefit of Miss ETHEL last Monday at the Fifth-avenue Theater, was one of the red-letter nights of the season. The fair beneficiary was honored by an assemblage that included a large number of the most cultivated and fashionable people of the metropolis, and the occasion was in all respects a brilliant success. As a token of public appreciation of Miss ETHEL'S special efforts that have made of *Frou Frou* so remarkable a success, and of the general artistic and social estimation in which this promising young lady is held, this benefit deserves especial and honorable record. The run of "Frou Frou" continues, and with no signs of flagging. To-morrow night is the eighty-second of its representation, and it is set apart for the benefit of a very worthy gentleman, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, whose acting in the principal male rôle of the drama has been characterized by a modest dignity, correctness, and in parts by a dramatic fervor that have done him great credit. We trust the results of to-morrow night will be in every way commensurate with his deserts....The performances of "Pippin," at Niblo's Theater, ended with the week, and to-morrow evening Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates appear in a new drama, ascribed by some to ALEXANDRE DUMAS *père*, and by others to ALEXANDRE DUMAS *fils*, and entitled "Mosquito." The fact that the classical pen of Mr. H. B. FARNIE has transmuted the dialogue into English is not likely to enable one to solve, by an insight into the style of the work, the question of its authorship. The play at any rate is to be welcomed as giving Miss THOMPSON an opportunity to act, that is to say, to be seen in an altogether different light from that her participation in British extravaganza has shed upon her. The reader is to be reminded that with this week the representations of "Macbeth," with Mr. G. L. Fox, end at the Olympic Theater. After they shall have terminated, the house will be closed for six nights—the Oates Burlesque Troupe, whereof the Philadelphia critics speak in terms of cordial praise, following at the close of the recess.

"LUCILLE" AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The performance of "Lucille," on Friday night, at the theater of the Union League Club, was, to most of the numerous audience who witnessed it, an agreeable surprise. It is seldom, indeed, that amateurs acquit themselves with so much grace, precision and feeling as marked the acting of Mrs. CLYMER-DIETZ, and of her sister, Miss LINDA-DIETZ, upon this occasion. The uncommon personal beauty of these young ladies may have blinded some of their admirers to possible shortcomings; but making all allowance for this human probability we feel bound to say that we have hardly ever seen a representation of amateurs that was on the whole more bright, smooth and harmonious. It was evident early in the evening that the performers had been very well "coached"—that they had had efficient professional aid, that is to say, in getting up their play. But it was not less clear that the genuine stuff was there, without which all the teaching in the world would have been of little avail. Mrs. CLYMER-DIETZ has many fine qualifications for the stage, among which an expressive face, a melodious voice, and considerable imaginative power may be named as foremost. Her present drawbacks consist in a slight but habitual fault of intonation, and a lack of physical force, both of which, we should judge, are susceptible of correction. Miss LINDA DIETZ has personal advantages of an equal, if slightly different order from those of her sister, and threw into her acting of *Julse* a sprightliness and coquetry that experience could hardly enable her to improve upon. Both ladies were applauded to the echo and showered with congratulations, floral and other. They were remarkably well supported, and keeping in mind the charitable purpose of the entertainment and the general objects of the experiment, all concerned are to be felicitated on the result.

MR. EVANS' READINGS.

Mr. WILLIAM MASON EVANS, who made a decidedly favorable impression on the occasion of his first reading at the Cooper Institute, has been induced to give two further entertainments of a similar character on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, May 4 and 6, at Association Hall, Young Men's Christian Association. We have already spoken in warm terms of Mr. EVANS' abilities, and have no hesitancy in assuring our readers that those who go to see him will not be disappointed. Performances of the kind are often so exceedingly bad that the public are naturally suspicious about patronizing new comers in the same field until assured of their quality; but Mr. EVANS showed on his first appearance such specimens of the good stuff which is in him that we look to see his future readings numerously attended.

Domestic Notes.

The gross receipts of the leading places of amusement in New-York during the month of March were as follows: Wallack's Theater, $49,990; Grand Opera-house, $46,722; Booth's Theater, $37,226: Fifth-avenue, $21,073; Olympic, $20,454; Niblo's Garden, $18,818; Wood's Museum, $16,000; Stadt Theater, $15,670; Theater Comique, $14,670; Academy of Music, $12,911.... Mme. PAREPA-ROSA was last week in Cincinnati, where her usual unlimited success followed her. She and her troupe next visit Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, Albany and Boston. In the latter city, she will sing in the Music Hall, which has been fitted up with a stage and scenery. She gives the first of a series of three performances here, at the Academy of Music, on May 13.... FECHTER is to play four weeks at the Albany Academy of Music for $12,000 in gold.... The receipts on the occasion of Miss LECLERCQ'S

[illegible] presented with a [illegible] CARLOTTA LECLERCQ by J. B. [illegible] R. W. T." It was made by BIGELOW, [illegible] & Co., and cost $250. The testimonial [illegible] passed to her from a private box by Mr. [illegible], and the presentation was witnessed [illegible] interest by the large audience.... [illegible]ty-five orchestral concerts have been [illegible] patronized in Boston during the past [illegible] months. At two in one day the receipts [illegible] upward of $3,300....SARDOU's "Fernande" will be acted at Selwyn's, in Boston, [illegible] week....LOTTA will follow JEF[illegible] at the Boston Theater....BLISS HOLT acts in Boston, at the Adelphi, this week....The will of LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK, the eminent and popular pianist, who died in Rio Janeiro recently, has been admitted to probate in Philadelphia. The will was made there as far back as Jan. 14, 1856. All the property, real and personal, is left to the mother as a life estate. After her death it reverts to the brothers and sisters of the deceased pianist. These are the provisions of the will, and, as Mrs. GOTTSCHALK died previous to her son, the surviving children will come into immediate possession of the property. Mr. CHARLES VEZIN, merchant, of Philadelphia, is appointed executor under the will. The value of the estate is estimated to be about $25,000....A new opera-house is shortly to be erected on the site of the old Rochester Theater by H. L. MEECH. The plans for the new theater are furnished by Mr. GEORGE R. JACKSON, and it will, we are told, be finished by the first of September....Mr. JOE EMMETT plays in "Fritz" at the Arch-street Theater, in Philadelphia, this week....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was last week in Hartford, Conn....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week in Pittsburg....Mr. COLLINS was last week at the National Theater in Cincinnati....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL acted Friday in Newport, R. I....LOTTA acts this week at the Holliday-street Theater, in Baltimore....OLIVE LOGAN was prevented by illness from lecturing on April 26, in Louisville...."Frou Frou" was the attraction at the Louisville Opera-house....BRIGNOLI sang last week in Washington....Mr. BROUGHAM was last week at the Washington National Theater....The proprietor of the Detroit Theatre Comique has commenced a $10,000 libel suit against the *Tribune*, of that city, for publishing a letter calling for the closing up of the theater as a demoralizing place of amusement...JOHN DILLON acted Wednesday in Detroit, Mich..."Henry IV." has been acted at the Opera-house in Chicago. HACKETT was *Falstaff*, VANDENHOFF, Sr., *Hotspur*, and J. H. TAYLOR *Prince Hal*....LUCILLE WESTERN was at McVicker's Theater, Chicago....$29,000 was expended by St. Louis on amusements, in March....The Morlacchi Troupe were last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Miss JEAN HOSMER is acting in Minnesota....The Richings Troupe is reported in Charleston....LINGARD is at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....Mlle. FILOMENO is in New-Orleans....Miss EMMA WEBB has had a benefit performance at the California Theater in San Francisco....The LAURIS are at the Alhambra Theater, in San Francisco.....MARY GLADSTANE is at the California Theater, in San Francisco.....$56,434 were expended in amusements by the San Francisco play-goers in March last.....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS is at the Theater Royal, in Montreal.....The Ottumwa *Courier* writes that the "genuine old bull-necked, ranting, raving *** is playing favorite pieces of his to the denizens of Keokuk, Burlington, and other Mississippi River villages. The people of those places who have an eye to big-leg pieces, and who cannot discriminate between strutting and acting, will admire the beefy *** at the usual rates."

The Foreign Stage.

AN AMERICAN SONGSTRESS.

The London *Times*, writing of the latest performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" at Covent Garden, says: "The novelty of the evening was the first appearance of Mlle. CARI, a young American, who at Brussels has earned a certain repute as a singer in concerts, and who, in the character of *Maffeo Orsini*, first raised to significance by ALBONI, three and twenty years ago, at the Royal Italian Opera, produced a highly favorable impression. The voice of Mlle. CARI is rather a mezzo soprano than a contralto; but that she can use it to good purpose was at once made apparent in the opening scene of the "Prologue," by her easy delivery of the air, "Nella fatal di Rimini e memorabil guerra," which relates how, after being saved from death by *Gennaro*, *Orsini* is visited by the apparition of what one of the operatic English versions of "Lucrezia Borgia" describes as "a gigantic old man, clad in a black robe." However, as might have been expected, it was not until the scene where the famous drinking song, "Il segreto per esser felice," occurs that the success of the new comer was decided. Here Mlle. CARI exhibited both dramatic spirit and vocal fluency, wisely refraining, by the way, from any attempt at imitating that wonderfully prolonged and wonderfully rounded-off shake on the high note, just before the last return of the theme, with which ALBONI used to move the audience into ecstasies of delight and nightly win a "double encore." There was no "high shake" in Mlle. CARI's version of the *brindisi*, (any more than there is in DONIZETTI's,) and no "double encore" resulted; but the air was well and unaffectedly sung, and the single "encore" awarded to the last couplet was hearty and unanimous. In other respects the performance of "Lucrezia Borgia, in which Signor TAGLIAFICO's quietly subtle impersonation of *Gubetta*, the confidential agent of the *Duchess*, can never be overlooked, was what it rarely fails to be at Covent Garden.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. BURNAND's new burlesque, at the Strand Theater, is called "The Seven Champions of Christendom." The *Times* says "it seems to combine all the conditions of success proper to its class."...The papers declare that a success may be predicted for Mr. ROBERTS' new play, "Behind the Curtain," with which the Holborn Theater is to reopen. The interest turns on the adventures of a clown and his two daughters....Mrs. GEORGE THOMSON, the mother of Mrs. HERMANN VEZIN, expired a few days ago at the age of seventy. The deceased was, with her sister, the late Mrs. LEMAN REDE, a member of the Drury Lane company at the time of EDMUND KEAN's first appearance at that establishment....The *Court Circular* says every one will be glad to hear that Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, the dramatist, is somewhat better....Mr. JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT, of "Ancient Mariner" celebrity, is understood, says the *Musical Standard*, to have been commissioned by the Birmingham Committee of the present year to write a cantata for the coming festival....A complete Shakespeare grammar, treating all the points in which his phraseology differs from modern usage, is in the press, written by Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT. Every part of speech, with its flexions, and every phrase, are dealt with. The poet's prosody is treated in the same manner....M. STRAKOSCH's recently-established musical journal, *Le Télégraphe*, has ceased to appear, pending arrangements for its issue as a daily paper. The experiment is a bold one to say the least....The new demand in Paris for foreign operas has called forth the protest that might have been expected from native composers. M. ALBERT VIZENTINI, orchestral conductor and editor of M. STRAKOSCH's musical journal *Le Télégraphe*, addressed, some weeks ago, a letter to all the French composers he could think of, asking them what masterpieces they had on hand; and the replies which still continue to be received leave no doubt as to the fact that, good or bad, there is a great deal of manuscript music in France only waiting the opportunity to be brought out. M. GOUNOD has a number of pieces [illegible] for M. LEGOUVÉ's play, "Les Deux Reines;" M. AMBROISE THOMAS has a "Francesca di Rimini" (opera in five acts) quite ready for production; and some French composers, more or less unknown, have ten or twelve operas already completed....HALEVY's celebrated opera, "Charles VI.," in which the English are lyrically assured that they shall never reign in France, had been brought out at the Théâtre Lyrique. The house was crowded—[illegible] for the patriotism of the piece, perhaps [illegible] excellence of its music, and, perhaps, [illegible]. It has not been produced before a [illegible] audience since 1847. The evergreen [illegible] the throng, and Marshal CANROBERT and [illegible] Marchioness of CAUX, to whom the [illegible] of its imperial draperies [illegible] right of her position as Queen [illegible] correspondent "does not know [illegible] PATTI felt, but the Marchioness [illegible] in her applause of Mlle. [illegible] singing in the rôle of *Odette* [illegible]

[illegible] "Tout est so near," under the title [illegible], and was applauded with [illegible]....FREDERICK LEMAITRE is said to [illegible] to definitively abandon the stage [illegible] devote his leisure hours to writing his [illegible]....The *Musical Standard* says that [illegible] brother has offered a prize of [illegible] for the best "Te Deum," to be set for solo, chorus and orchestra....The great *Dictionary of Music* left unfinished by Prof. BARBIERI has been handed over for completion to Prof. BERETTA, of Bologna, with whom is associated M. CHARLES MOLOSSI....Mme. ARTOT-PADILLA (Mlle. DESIREE ARTOT) and her husband have been playing in GOUNOD's *Romeo et Juliette*, at Moscow, with great success. They are at present at Warsaw....There is a serious combination at Constantinople among leading members of society, Mussulman and Christian, to build a large theater in Pera. They expect to obtain a site from the Government in the growing district of the Taxim, beyond Naum's Theater.

THE SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR.

A Brief Review of the Fair—Its Origin, Objects and Career—Last Scenes—A Complete Success.

It is safe to say that hardly any charity has ever received so much attention or created so great an excitement as the "Sheltering Arms." Three months ago its very existence was known only to a few, and today its name is familiar to thousands.

At the November meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was resolved to hold a bazaar at Easter, and a General Committee of Arrangements was appointed. Among a few members of the Church of the Incarnation the plan and methods were first discussed, and gradually the subject extended to all the congregations of the City. The Bazaar was organized Jan. 10 by the division of the General Committee into twelve subcommittees, each member having authority to add five or more ladies. Major JAMES E. MONTGOMERY was chosen Chairman, and the following gentlemen comprised the Executive Committee: F. J. de Peyster, H. K. Leonard, J. H. Hammersley, J. H. Beekman, W. C. Langdon, A. Amory, J. Pyne, Henry Dudley, P. C. Schuyler, L. A. Milbank, W. P. Lee. Mr. W. A. Smith was chosen Treasurer, and James Hosmer Secretary. In addition to this Committee, the following churches had Committees of their own to superintend, and systematize the work in their respective congregations: St. Michael's, Trinity, Incarnation, Grace, St. Thomas', Calvary, St. Mark's, St. Alban's, Annunciation, St. John the Baptist, Holy Apostles, Christ, Holy Communion, Heavenly Rest, St. Luke's, Zion, Holy Sepulchre and St. Andrew's. The churches were invited to contribute material of all kinds, weekly meetings were held, private individuals promised donations, our prominent merchants answered nobly to the call for assistance and for gifts, and so the Lenten season found all the most prominent citizens of this great Metropolis busy devising plans and making articles for the coming Fair. Fair hands plied the busy needles, active brains turned their attention to investigating the best ways of aiding a noble charity; congregations came together to work unitedly for one grand purpose; private clubs were formed to expedite work; and in the home circle, at the counter or desk, and in the social gatherings, the one grand topic was the Sheltering Arms Bazaar.

As the time approached for the opening of the fair, a sudden cloud on the sky of their prosperity threatened to throw trouble into the busy camps and to jeopardize the success of the whole undertaking. The affair of the Sisters of St. Mary is fresh in the minds of all readers of the TIMES.

The Bazaar was opened to the public on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and at the same time appeared a sprightly little paper called the *Daily Bazaar*, as the special organ of the institution. From the time of its opening until its close, the career of the Bazaar has been one of success. No regrets mingle with the review of its course; not a single accident marred the pleasure of the entertainment during the ten days of its session, for which results too much praise cannot be awarded to the energy and activity of Major JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, and those who so faithfully assisted him. The evening before the formal opening a grand concert was given at the Academy of Music, in which all the leading artists of the City participated, and by which nearly $2,000 was realized for the charity in question. Besides, two amateur theatrical representations have been given at the Union League Club, by which about $1,000 was added to the funds of the Bazaar; a dramatic representation at Mrs. MEARS' school netted $300, and some other entertainments have been given at Dr. WARD's, at Apollo Hall and elsewhere. At the request of Mrs. Gen. MALLETE, Mr. BELMONT's gallery of paintings was opened to the public in behalf of St. Mark's Church in aid of the Bazaar, and $2,066 35 was realized from the exhibition.

At the close of the Fair the ladies of St. Mark's presented to Major MONTGOMERY, through Mr. SCHUYLER, a graceful tribute for his many courtesies and favors, and expressed the hope "that his journey through life might be as happy and prosperous as his exertions and labors, under many disadvantages, had been successful."

Among the most interesting features of the Fair, aside from the handsome decorations and the elegant tables, the floral temple, the restaurant, the picture gallery, rich with the works of the best masters, and the post-office, deserve especial mention. A watch, donated by Messrs. TIFFANY, to be given to the clergyman receiving the largest number of votes, was won by Dr. WESTON, who received 1,804 votes out of 4,291 cast. A Weber grand piano for the clergyman's wife who received the largest number of votes, was given to Mrs. Dr. MONTGOMERY, who received 821 votes; Mrs. Dr. POTTER, 72, and Mrs. Dr. WASHBURNE, 13.

Last evening, a promenade concert was given in the Picture Gallery by Lander's Band, Sig. MORA and Mme. SALVATI assisting most acceptably. In the other rooms the goods were sold under the auctioneer's hammer. While it is impossible as yet to give exact returns of the profits of the Bazaar, it is safe to say that fully $46,000 has been realized, and the institution placed out of debt, and with a handsome surplus. Grace Church has netted $2,385; the restaurant, $2,500; "Seabury Hall," $275; jewelry and stationery, $3,000; the post-office, $240. The receipts at the door yesterday amounted to $260; Church of the Incarnation, $975; Calvary, $250. With an exhibition of Mrs. JARLEY's wax-works on next Tuesday evening, and a complimentary concert to the Thirty-seventh Regiment on May 12, the "Sheltering Arms Bazaar of 1869" becomes a thing of the past. But its good influences and great success as a purely charitable affair will remain cherished memories with all who contributed in any way in its doings.

Justice Dowling and the Faro Bank Keepers.

TIMOTHY HARRINGTON and CHAS. WILLIAMS, of No. 23 Coenties-slip, RICHARD H. PEARCE, of No. 21 Coenties-slip, HENRY FOLLARD and PATRICK J. MOLLOY, of No. 14 South-street, who were arrested by Roundsman BARRETT on Friday evening, for keeping gambling houses, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, yesterday, to answer the complaint of DANIEL HULSARD, a canal boatman from whom they had won money. The prisoners were accorded an examination, when counsel elicited on cross-examination that the complainant had visited some nine or ten other gambling houses in Broadway and other localities. He asked the Magistrate why he had not caused the arrest of these other gamblers, and why he picked out the First Warders.

Justice DOWLING—Mr. HOWE, I'm not going out of Court for business, you may depend upon it. But if any complaints are brought in against gamblers I will grant warrants against them.

Mr. HOWE—Of course, Judge, I understand that; you're game enough for that.

Justice DOWLING—Yes, I'm game enough; even the gamblers are members of Congress, if that is what you're hitting at.

The prisoners were then held for trial and admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each. The conversation between the Magistrate and counsel attracted considerable attention, as the spectators were aware that a feud exists between Judge DOWLING and Congressman JOHN MORRISSEY.

Extensive Fire in Eighth-Avenue—A Policeman Injured.

At about 7½ o'clock last evening flames were discovered in the show-window of Messrs. HANDY & Co.'s dry-goods store, No. 585 Eighth-avenue, caused by the gas jets setting fire to the goods. The flames rapidly extended through the building, the upper floors being occupied by a large number of tenants. Officer OSBORNE, of the Twentieth Precinct, rescued one of these, a Mrs. MARGARET HOLLINGSWORTH, from the third floor, and sustained severe burns on the face and hands, while thus engaged.

The dry goods firm sustained a loss of $8,000 on stock, covered by the following insurances: Glenn's Falls, N.Y., $3,000; Shoe and Leather, of Boston, $3,000; Columbia, N.Y., $5,000; Imperial, of Liverpool, $10,000. The damage to building, owned by the same firm, was $2,500; insured for $5,000 each in the St. Nicholas, Stuyvesant and Etna. The plate-glass in the windows was insured for $589 in the United States Plate-glass Company, of Philadelphia.

Riot in Passaic—Two Councilmen Badly Beaten.

On Friday night two men, whose names are unknown, became involved in a quarrel in the village of Passaic, and a large crowd of persons gathered around to witness the battle or to separate the combatants. Before the fight had progressed very far six or eight persons joined in it, and the row threatened to result in bloodshed. Councilman MCCLANE, with a [illegible] officer and Mr. [illegible]

THE BLOOMINGDALE MURDER.

Trial of John Nixon for the Murder of David Sisco—The Third Day—Testimony of the Father, Sister and Brother of the Murderer.

The trial of JOHN NIXON for the murder of DAVID SISCO was continued in the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BEDLE, yesterday. The same shocking revelations of the brutal crime were made by the near relatives of the prisoner, as those given on the preceding day. The Court-room was thronged throughout the day with spectators gathered from all parts of the county, and hundreds were compelled to go away unable to gain admittance. The testimony of JOHN S. NIXON, the father of the prisoner, was continued from Friday. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. WOODRUFF, which failed to elicit anything of importance. EMELINE NIXON, sister of the prisoner, and a modest-looking and intelligent young woman, was then examined by the District-Attorney. The evidence of this witness was given with clearness and evident fairness, scarcely to be expected when the relationship of the parties is considered. She is sixteen years of age, lives with her father at Bloomingdale—JAMES, the prisoner, and his wife, with their father, all living together. She testified:

I remember the night of the murder, and had been in bed when he came on that night; his wife also was in bed; about five or ten minutes after he came in, witness heard him down stairs telling his father and JAMES that he had had a fight with DAVE SISCO, and had whipped him.

The witness continued as follows:

I also heard him show my father the blood on his boots; shortly after he came up stairs and wanted me to drink some whisky he had with him, when I refused, and then he went to bed; while there he asked my father who it was that was "hollering" murder—I, myself, did not hear anybody "holler"—and father told him it was some drunken gang that was going up the road "hollering," and for him to go and sleep.

Q.—Did he tell you what he had done to SISCO? A.—Not that night, but next morning he told me he had been fighting with SISCO, and showed me the blood on his boots; and that he had given him a good whipping; I then told him if he had done that they would get out a warrant for him, and this was said in presence of all my folks; after breakfast Mrs. SISCO came to our house; I saw her coming, and asked JOHN where "DAVE" was, and he asked her why, is he not home? she said no, and asked if he would tell her where he left him, when he replied "Down the road;" not being satisfied, she again asked, did he not have some words with DAVE, some fight or something, when he again answered no; I then said, "JOHN, there is no use in lying like that, for you told us all that you had had a fight and showed me the blood on your boots;" she said she expected that JOHN had killed DAVE and laid or hid him somewhere, when prisoner told her not to make a fool of herself, for he had done nothing to him at all; she then went out and JAMES along with her, when they had some conversation together, the purport of which I don't know, and JOHN started off apparently to seek the body of DAVE, and when he returned, I asked him if he had seen him, when he said yes; I asked again if he were alive, when he again said yes, he was just alive and that was all, and that he lay a little way below the bars and wanted JAMES to go down and try to get him home, when I said he must first go and tell Mrs. SISCO; when JOHN heard that the men were coming from the hill to take him for the murder, he ran off at full speed for the hill, and I did not see him again till he was captured and brought to Bloomingdale.

ALBERT JAMES NIXON, brother of the prisoner, sworn and examined: Is usually called "Jim;" was at Wynockie during the early part of the day on which the murder was committed, with HORACE HOPPAN, and got home about 1 o'clock in the afternoon; found the family all there save the prisoner, who was out hunting; he returned about 4 o'clock, and shortly after left, saying that he was going to call at DAVID SISCO's; I did not see him again until between 11 and 12 o'clock at night; when he came home I was in bed; father too; he knocked, and father "hollered" out who was there? when he replied, and father opened the door; JOHN then came to my bed, having a bottle two-thirds full of apple whisky, and wanted my father to drink, but he would not, and said he did not want it, but that JIM would drink with him; he asked me twice; the first time I would not, the second time I did take a swallow of it and handed the bottle back to him, when he said, "Father, DAVE SISCO and I have had a fight;" and I asked him what was he blowing about and how did it come about? he said DAVID SISCO struck him first, knocking him half way around, and that then he struck SISCO, knocking him down or partly down, and that then SISCO got him by the leg, and he kicked him several times in the face and was afraid he had disfigured him; but that before this he had said to SISCO, "Go home, DAVE, there is no use in us fighting here during the night," to which SISCO replied, "Get you home and don't let me find you around my house again or I will shoot you;" father and I were in bed when this conversation took place; after talking around the room for some short time he came to me and said, "Jim, I want you to go over early in the morning and see how bad DAVE SISCO is hurt;" I told him I didn't know whether I would or not; he again repeated his request and went to bed; shortly before this and after he came in, he kept babbling and talking of having had a fight with somebody, and then he mentioned DAVE SISCO; he at this time showed us the blood on his boots, and said if we didn't believe him to look there and see for ourselves; I told him that his nose must have been bleeding, or something of that sort, but he kept saying he had licked DAVE, and if he had not done it he would have had to take a licking himself; shortly after he went to bed I heard him about to my father to go to the door and see who was a "hollering;" when father replied that he didn't hear anybody; but John repeated "Yes, there's somebody hollering murder," and then father went to bed, saying it must be somebody drunk, going up the road; I went myself to the door, not being satisfied, and heard a "hollering" in a faint voice, like that of a woman, or boy, or child, but not like a man's, which seemed to come from between H. FREELAND's and ISAAC WATERS' houses; I then went to bed, JOHN still asking me about the noise, and I telling him what I had told him before; he said nothing more to me that night, but next morning he came to my bed before I got up, and again asked me to go over to SISCO's, and see if he was badly hurt; I said I would go after breakfast; I was washing and getting ready to go to SISCO's, and had got on the stoop, when Mrs. SISCO came along on a run right into the house, when I turned round and went in; she immediately said, "JOHN, where's DAVID?" he says, "I don't know; ain't he home?" she says "No;" "Well, then, where did you leave him?" "I left him sitting on a stone above Isaac Waters'," she says; "what ails him?" "Nothing," he says; again she asks, "Is he sick? is he tight?" "No," he says; "Well, then, have you and DAVE had any muss together?" "No," he said, when Emeline spoke up and says "Yes, Mrs. SISCO, JOHN says they have had a fight;" Mrs. SISCO and I then came out, and I said there has been a muss, for DAVE and JOHN have been fighting; she says, "JIM, come over;" I said, "I will pretty soon," and then I will tell you what I know about it; she started for home, but had not been long enough away to reach it when she returned and stood before the door, and "hollered" come and tie him; I looked up on the hill and saw two or three men standing there; when she said the words JOHN looked scared, and then jumped off the stoop and ran, she after him, hollering, "come and catch the murderer;" she ran but a few steps when she returned, crying and making a good deal of noise; about this time, and when H. FREELAND was coming toward the house, I started with Mrs. SISCO to look for DAVE, when we met a number of men coming toward us, when FREELAND said that he had found SISCO's body and that he was dead; he and I and BAILEY ran as hard as we could till we came to a place which bore evidence of a struggle, and I said after looking down the by-road, "yonder he is," "Yes," says he, "that's him;" BAILEY then went for the Squire, at Bloomingdale, while we remained with the body, till it was removed; we examined the ground and saw blood on stones, trees, &c., above five feet high, and also on stone and two stumps; when the crowd was there, Mrs. HOPPAN, with a stick, scraped the leaves off a puddle of blood on the by-road; this blood was nearly in the wagon-rut, and seemed as though a man had laid against the bank and bled a good deal; there was blood on the leaves, say five or six feet off where he lay; there was pretty near the shape of a man in the leaves, as if pressed down on them; I did not notice any footprints, as the crowd was so great that they had been trampled all out before I got there; JOHN told me that the muss took place about thirty or forty yards from the "Bars," after which I advised him to leave, as if I had heard truly, Sisco might be lying around to shoot him; so, therefore, it would be dangerous to remain, and for him to go.

DAVID ACKERS, who arrested the prisoner, was next sworn, and testified to the facts of the arrest.

ANNE ELIZA WATERS testified, among other things of less importance, that she heard on the night of the murder the prisoner and SISCO wrangling, and a strange, unearthly "hollering and screeching" like that of a pig which had been stabbed, which continued for 15 or 20 minutes; she also visited the scene of the encounter in the morning and saw spots of blood and the leaves turned down; she found the murdered man "lying on his back in a sort of twisted position, his pants almost torn off, buttons pulled off, but not cut; blood on the hands and face and blood and water running from the large wound in the forehead," the one that caused death; there were five wounds, smaller or greater, including the one that the doctor concluded fatal; she was at the inquest and could not be mistaken, as she examined the body half-a-dozen times.

The Court here adjourned.

President Grant's Visit to Mr. Corbin.

President GRANT last evening left this City, by way of Jersey City and the New-Jersey Central Railroad, to pay a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. CORBIN, who is at present residing on Newark-avenue, Elizabeth, N.J. He reached Elizabeth at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and was received by Mr. A. CLARK, Jr., who took him to the residence of his brother-in-law in a carriage. A large crowd collected to get a glimpse of the President, but no demonstration of any kind occurred. Today he will attend the M. E. Church, and will leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon.

Serenade to Senator Thomas J. Creamer.

An immense crowd of people from the Seventeenth, Eighth and Eleventh Wards assembled last night in Stuyvesant-place to tender a serenade to Hon. THOMAS J. CREAMER, on the occasion of his return from Albany at the close of the session of the Legislature. The square was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and Grafulla's Band enlivened the occasion with its strains. Mr. WM. C. GROVER, Ex-Coroner, addressed the meeting, speaking in eulogistic terms of the distinguished Senator, after which [illegible]

[illegible] Resolutions highly complimentary to Mr. CREAMER were then adopted with enthusiasm and ordered to be engrossed and framed as a present to the honorable Senator.

After the serenade Deputy Sheriff BARNEY REILLY, JOHN CARBERRY, and the other gentlemen who organized the demonstration, gave a reception to the particular friends of Mr. CREAMER, at which Mr. DUGGAN made an able speech in praise of the Senator, and the honorable gentleman responded in appropriate terms.

RUPTURE BETWEEN OFFICERS.

New Phase in the Illfowsky Case—Lively Dispute Between an Assistant District-Attorney and a Commissioner in Regard to a Question of Authority—A Model Subpoena.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Federal Court building, in Chambers street, yesterday, in consequence of a dispute between Gen. JACKSON, one of the United States Assistant District-Attorneys, under Mr. PIERREPONT, and Mr. JOHN A. OSBORN, Deputy Clerk of the District Court, and also one of the United States Commissioners, concerning the right of the former to place a case before a Grand Jury, after the latter had promised the defendant an examination. The difficulty originated in the case of IGNATZ ILLFOWSKY, or ELOUSKY, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge brought by Major BABSON, an officer of the Treasury Department, for having, it was alleged, corruptly influenced a United States witness who had been subpoenaed before a Commissioner to testify in the Barker distillery case. A short time ago one of the former workmen in the distillery reported to an officer of the Government that he had received various sums of money from ILLFOWSKY to testify falsely at the examination in the distillery case. Supervisor DUTCHER subsequently asked to have the case in which ILLFOWSKY was charged with subornation of perjury placed directly before the Grand Jury, in order that the names of the witnesses might not be disclosed to the defense, as it was suspected that if they were known that they might be tampered with, as was alleged to be the case on the former occasion. The warrant for ILLFOWSKY's arrest was issued by Commissioner OSBORN, with the understanding, as is claimed, that the case should go before the Grand Jury, and that no public examination should be held. The witnesses for the Government were examined before the Grand Jury, but the counsel for the accused expressed his dissatisfaction on learning of the fact, and resolutely demanded a hearing before Commissioner OSBORN. The latter, it is said, felt displeased because Gen. JACKSON had taken the case before the Grand Jury without his consent, and notified him, as District-Attorney, that he should commence an examination on Friday last. At that time it was found that Gen. JACKSON and Major BABSON had expressed a determination not to take part in any examination in the case while it was going on before the Grand Jury, and it was also found that none of the Government witnesses were likely to be present. The examination was adjourned until 1 o'clock yesterday, after which a subpoena was issued by Mr. KENNETH S. WHITE, as clerk of the Circuit Court, requiring Major BABSON to attend before Commissioner OSBORN, at 2½ o'clock; another subpoena was made out and signed by Commissioner OSBORN, directing Gen. JACKSON to appear as a witness before the Grand Jury at 1 o'clock. The reason for issuing this subpoena, or the right to do so, was not comprehended. Yesterday, however, at 1 P. M., the case was called by Mr. OSBORN, who subsequently discovered that Major BABSON was not present. The non-appearance of this gentleman was the occasion of threats about causing his arrest on an attachment, but before such a course could be taken it was ascertained that his subpoena was not made out properly in regard to the time for the examination. Mr. OSBORN finally decided to adjourn the vexatious case until Monday, but this, it is said, will not interfere with the investigation before the Grand Jury. It was privately asserted, on the authority of an able lawyer, that the District-Attorney had an undoubted right to take a case before the Grand Jury during or pending an examination before a Commissioner.

Suicide at Jeffersonville—A Disappointed Girl Takes Corrosive Sublimate.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred at Jeffersonville, in Sullivan County, on Thursday last, in which a young lady, daughter of Dr. BRAND, came to an untimely death. Miss BRAND was about nineteen years of age, and was highly gifted and intelligent, her parents having spared no pains in her education. The parents were among the wealthiest and most respectable in the village, and their daughter moved in the first circles. As the story goes, she received the attentions of a young man in the neighborhood, which, not proving agreeable to the father, he ordered her to break off the engagement. It is said that while her father was absent, on Thursday, she went in his drug-store and took a quantity of corrosive sublimate sufficient to kill fifty persons, which she swallowed and then returned to the house. About 7 o'clock her appearance caused her mother to notice that something was wrong, and on questioning the young lady learned what she had done. The town physicians were summoned, but their efforts were unavailing, and the girl died the next morning in great agony. An inquest was held and the funeral took place yesterday. The affair has been the occasion of much excitement in the neighborhood, and all sorts of stories are afloat.

The version of the story given by the parents is that their daughter had made arrangements to give a party that evening. Finding that her mother was not prepared to receive her company, and being unwilling to inform her guests of the true reason why the party had to be postponed, she resolved to furnish an excuse, and make herself sick. She accordingly took the corrosive sublimate with the result as stated above.

The Jersey City Fire—Losses and Insurance.

The loss of the Smith & Sayre Manufacturing Company by the fire in Jersey City on Friday night is about $50,000. Their property was insured to the full amount of the loss in the following Companies: Liverpool and London Globe, $9,000; Etna, of Hartford, $5,000; Hope, of Providence, $1,000; Home, of New-York, $4,500; Security, of New-York, $2,500; Commonwealth, of New-York, $1,250; New-Amsterdam, of New-York, $1,250; Lafayette, New-York; Albany City, $1,250; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, New-York, $1,250; Buffalo City, $1,500; Mutual, New-York, $2,500; Western, $2,500; Commercial, Cleveland, $2,500; State, Cleveland, $1,250; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Union, of Baltimore, $2,500; Merchants', of Chicago, $1,500; Narragansett, of Providence, $1,000; State, of Jersey City, $1,000. Total insurance, $51,000.

Messrs. CUMMINGS & SONS lose nearly $50,000 in buildings, stock and machinery. Their insurance is as follows: Yonkers, of New-York, $1,500; United States, of Baltimore, $2,500; Corn Exchange, of New-York, $1,500; Grocers', of New-York, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; St. Nicholas, of New-York, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; New-Amsterdam, of New-York, $2,000; Exchange, of New-York, $1,500; Rutger, of New-York, $1,000; Globe, $2,000; Lafayette, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Hope, of Providence, $1,500; Albany City, $2,250. Total insurance, $30,500. The Lillie Safe Company's loss is $10,000; fully insured. Messrs. VANDERBEEK & SONS lose $3,000, upon which they have an insurance of $2,000 in the Western, of Buffalo.

Besides the loss of property, one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The buildings destroyed by the conflagration will be immediately rebuilt.

Farewell to Mr. Frederick Kapp.

Dr. FREDERICK KAPP, for the last twenty years one of the most prominent German-American citizens of this City and country, sailed, with his family, on board the steamer *America*, for Bremen, yesterday, to take up his residence in Germany again. Collector GRINNELL having placed the United States revenue cutter *Bronx* at the disposal of the friends of Mr. KAPP, to accompany him down the bay, they embarked at the barge-office at the foot of Whitehall-street, took the band of music from Governor's Island, on board, and sailed to the dock of the Bremen steamers, at Hoboken, where they were joined by Mr. KAPP. They bade farewell to their distinguished friend in the most hearty and affectionate manner when a short distance below the Narrows. Mr. KAPP ascended the Bremen steamer, and was soon beyond their view on the broad Atlantic. The party consisted of Messrs. Prof. A. J. Schemm, A. Schlesinger, Dr. Tellkampf, Thomas Achelis, Gustav Schwab, Dr. John Roesing, Ex-Gov. E. Salomon, formerly of Wisconsin; Fred. Kuhne, Oswald Ottendorfer, L. Wallack, Fr. Schwedler, F. T. Frey, and about twenty others.

Grand Army of the Consolidation.

Notwithstanding the vigilance and activity displayed by the reporters of the New-York City Press, but little seems to be known of the Army of the Consolidation, or its workings. We are, however, enabled to state that it is composed exclusively of those veterans of the late war who hold and maintain Democratic principles. It is, therefore, in some sense, antagonistic to the Grand Army of the Republic, which, though professedly neutral in politics, is Republican in doctrine and action. The constitution of this organization, although kept from the public eyes, is, we are able to say, of the most stringent and arbitrary character, and precludes the admission of any persons who are now connected with any other veteran association. [illegible]

[illegible] will be that many [illegible] belong to the Soldiers' and [illegible] Association, are left no alternative [illegible] connection with the latter. [illegible] of the members regret this state of things, [illegible] as the objections taken are of the most decided character, they cannot avoid the issue.

It is understood that on Thursday evening next the degree of the "Golden Spur" and the "Crimson Sash" will be conferred on several members.

Lecture on Coal by Prof. Newberry.

Prof. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, delivered a free lecture on the subject of coal in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Cooper Union. He was introduced by Mr. PETER COOPER. He commenced by stating what coal was, and how it was formed geologically. He said coal had been stored up in the earth from a remote period, long before man existed. The more recent coals are not as valuable as the bituminous coal, which is considered by economists to be the great mainspring of civilization. He said the prosperity of Great Britain chiefly resulted from the large supply of mineral fuel. He illustrated the value of coal by stating that one pound of coal was equal to the work of one man for one day. The stores of coal in America are thirty-seven times greater than those of Great Britain, its coal area being twenty times greater than that of the latter kingdom. In 1869 the coal product of Great Britain was 118,000,000 feet, while that of the United States was 25,000,000 feet. Prof. NEWBERRY, in conclusion, referred to the great influence which coal and iron would have in developing our civilization.

Searching for a Husband in Greene-Street—Disorderly-House Keepers in the Yorkville Police Court.

Officer PHILIPS, of the Yorkville Police Court squad, had MARY ANNE DALY and JAMES BURNS arraigned yesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at Nos. 135 and 137 Greene-street. The case is a peculiar one. A Mrs. CONKLIN, who resides in Yorkville, privately gave information to Officer PHILIPS that her husband had abandoned her and gone to live with a girl named MINNIE PARKER, at the above premises, and acting upon this information the officer made a raid on the house on Friday night in the hope of arresting the incontinent Mr. CONKLIN. With the assistance of a squad of policemen from the Eighth Precinct, he arrested over thirty persons on the premises and brought them before Judge COULTER, but CONKLIN was not among them. The proprietors, JAMES BURNS and MARY ANNE DALY, were held in $500 bail for examination, and the others were let off by paying a fine of $10 each. Mrs. CONKLIN was in Court, and procured a warrant for the arrest of her errant husband on a charge of abandonment.

The Sisters of St. Mary at Work.

The Sisters of St. Mary, who have recently withdrawn from the management of the Sheltering Arms, propose to open in the City a hospital for children, together with a training school for women connected with the community, whose vocation it shall be to go forth and minister to the sick at their own homes without compensation. It is further intended to found in some healthy location in the country, probably at the sea-side, a Home for Convalescents. They have appointed trustees of the new institution to solicit contributions to assist them in carrying out their good work. The Trustees are Edward Haight, John L. Cadwalader, Stephen P. Nash, Wm. W. Thompson and Clement Guion. Contributions would be gladly received by the Superior of the Sisterhood at No. 41 West Forty-sixth-street.

By the courtesy of the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, the WOOD BROTHERS have temporarily removed their stock of carriages to the Armory on 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where they will remain during the rebuilding of their premises on Broadway.

We call attention to their advertisement in another column.—*Advertisement.*

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price. —*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER cures Bright's disease of the Kidneys, Scrofula and all impurities of the blood.—*Advertisement.*

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

Keep Your Hair Beautiful.

If gray, restore it to its original color; if falling out stop it today. Use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how charmingly it will act in cleansing your hair of those powerful watery fluids presenting it in a clean, cool, natural, healthy condition. This article is now more perfect than ever.

Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 104 East 25th-st., and No. 204 Front-st., New-York.

White Teeth.

Dr. JOHNSON'S Tooth Powder is the most delightful mouth cleanser and teeth preserver in existence. Sold by druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Wear the best. "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures rupture; cool, light, safe, comfortable; used in bathing; indestructible; cheap trusses, &c.; correct adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Establishment No. 3 Ann-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HOLLINS—WISSMANN.—On Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, FRANK C. HOLLINS to CELINE, daughter of the late Frederick Wissmann, Esq., all of this City.

LOUGH—KETTLEWELL.—On Thursday, April 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles Hall, D. D., Mr. GEORGE F. LOUGH, of this City, to Miss EMILY M. KETTLEWELL, of Baltimore.

DIED.

BOWNE.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Thursday, April 28, GRACE SANDS, daughter of the late Robert Sands, and relict of John R. Bowne.

Funeral at 3 P. M. on Sunday, May 1, at her late residence. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CROCKETT.—On Saturday evening, April 30, REBECCA LATITIA, only daughter of Simon and Rebecca Crockett, aged 10 years and 1 month.

Notice of funeral Monday.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, April 30, in the 28th year of his age, ALONZO R. CUSHMAN, Jr., eldest son of Alonzo R. and Elizabeth A. Cushman.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, May 2, at 4½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 419 West 19th-st.

CLARK.—On Friday, April 29, CATHERINE DOWNS, wife of Charles E. Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 East 86th-st.

CROWELL.—On Thursday, April 28, URSULA, widow of Joseph Crowell, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 2 o'clock.

DUPIGNAC.—On Saturday morning, April 30, ELIZA, beloved wife of James P. Dupignac.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 11 Van Nest-place, (Charles-st.,) on Tuesday, May 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HALLENBOKE.—At New-Monmouth, on Friday, April 29, JOSEPHINE BELL, wife of A. B. Hallenboke.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at New-Monmouth on Monday, May 2. Boats leave foot of Duane-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

JEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 30, CARRIE F., wife of George S. Jewell, and daughter of Z. Taylor, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, April 30, SARAH LOCKWOOD, widow of Andrew Lockwood, after a lingering illness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LELAND.—In this City, on Friday, April 29, MARTHA LELAND, relict of the late Lewis Leland, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Cassius Darling, No. 38 West 39th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SMILLIE.—At Harlem, on Saturday evening, April 30, suddenly, THOS. C. SMILLIE, of the late firm of Smillie & Co., aged 34 years and 26 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAXTON.—On Thursday, April 28, SARAH W. SAXTON, wife of John Saxton, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Josiah S. Bennet, No. 114 West 42d-st., on Monday, May 2, at 11 o'clock.

HANCOCK LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F.—Brothers: You are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Sunday, May 1, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, GEO. HILDENBRAND.

A. ELLIOT BACON, N. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF MASTER MASONS held April 27, at the new Exchange Rooms, No. 3 Park-place, it was

Resolved, That we, the master masons, will sustain the master stone-cutters and flaggers in the course they have taken with their employés, and that we will not receive estimates, nor make contracts with such firms who submit to the dictations of the workmen, being detrimental to the building interests generally at the present time. MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

ALEX. M. ROSS, Act. Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] BRONZES, CLOCKS AND PLATED-WARE will be removed by our successors,

MESSRS. NICOL & DAVIDSON,

to their new store, No. 686 BROADWAY, near Great Jones-st., and closed out at reduced prices. The goods will be arranged ready for sale by WEDNESDAY, May 4. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, inferior, 150 pieces, $27 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, best quality, 176 pieces, $37 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—CHANDELIERS, and other GAS-FIXTURES, at about half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—SILVER-PLATED WARE and TABLE CUTLERY, at about half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.—FRENCH CLOCKS and BRONZE, COLORED and GILT DINNER and TEA SETS, at about half price.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

N Y S

LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 2[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned against MAKING, SELLING or USING any Reflectors lined with glass of any kind, either plain, corrugated or silvered, such as are used for lighting show-windows, churches, theaters, or wherever the light is reflected downward below the burners, unless said Reflectors have attached thereto my trade-mark, with date of my patents. Agents are now employed to report the names of all persons, churches or societies using any of said Reflectors without my name attached, and such parties will be prosecuted for infringement of my patents.

To avoid all risk, refuse any Reflectors that have not my name attached, or purchase directly of me, at No. 551 Pearl-st., New-York, the genuine article, in every style, at less price than is charged for the bogus infringements.

"The statute gives to the patentee a right of action for damages in case of 'MAKING, USING or SELLING' the thing patented."—Curtis on Patents, sec. 291, p. 305. Had the parties heeded the warnings previously given, the numerous suits now in progress might have been avoided.

I. P. FRINK, Patentee,
No. 551 Pearl-st., New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITOLFF'S STANDARD AND POPULAR EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Unrivaled in beauty and in cheapness. Aggregate price of the Standard Edition, 1½ cents per page; of the Popular Edition 1 cent per page. Catalogue gratis, on application. HENRY LITOLFF, No. 211 4th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.—THE fourth sermon of the series in behalf of this charity, at the chapel of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. WASHINGTON RODMAN, Pastor and Superintendent of the Home, will preach. A collection will be made. The next sermon (May 8) by Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN, will be held in St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D. Bishop LITTLEJOHN is expected to preside.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer-meeting. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

THE VERY REV. PRINCIPAL WILLIS, of Knox's College, Toronto, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. THOMSON'S) in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The afternoon service, at 4 o'clock, in the same Church, will be conducted by Rev. Dr. BLAIKIE, one of the Scottish delegation to America.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Families moving into the neighborhood may secure eligible pews. Strangers furnished with seats on application to the sexton.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-st. and 4th-av.—Fourth Unitarian Society.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, will lecture by request, on *The Marriage Problem.* Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, of Pittsburg, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free. Communion at the close of the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, May 1, morning and evening. Subject—Morning—*The Right Way to Look at Life.*

THE BIBLE IN HISTORY.—DR. THOMPSON will deliver the fourth lecture in the course on religion in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Position of the Bible in History.*

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. THOS. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. and administer the ordinance of baptism at 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED CHURCH, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service will be held in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER, on SUNDAY, 1st inst., both MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock.

L. S. WEED, PASTOR OF JOHN-STREET M. E. Church, will preach, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder, at 7½ in the evening. Seats free. Strangers invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sittings free.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Open Door.*

THE GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Continuation of last Sunday night's meeting.

STEPHEN MERRITT, JR., G. W. P.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

Y. M. C. A.—SPECIAL SERVICES FOR young men at Association Hall, on SUNDAY, May 1. Social Bible-class at 5 P. M. Address to young men at 7½ by Rev. Dr. WASHBURN.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY and hereafter by Rev. H. D. GANSE, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—A sermon in behalf of this institution will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, in St. Luke's Church, No. 477 Hudson-st., by Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Under-currents of Goodness.*

REV. DR. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., on SUNDAY, May 1, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. BEVERLEY BETTS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

G[illegible] [illegible]th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY of the Good Shepherd at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of sermons—*The Good Shepherd and His Flock*, and *The Care of One's Own Soul.* Strangers are cordially invited to the services.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Missions, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz:

1—No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. [illegible] Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—No. 11[illegible] Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M., No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 413 3d-av., 3½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 2d-av., near 21st-st.—High Mass at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. B. [illegible]. Aberle's Mass, with credo of Mozart's Twelfth [illegible] will be sung by the choir of the church. [illegible] Frerichs, soprano; Miss Sayres, contralto; Mr. [illegible]hart, tenor; Mr. D'Hassler, basso; Signor [illegible] director; aided by Signor [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and others. Vespers at 4½ P. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 125TH-ST. and 5th-av.—The opening of this new church will take place on THURSDAY next at 4½ P. M., consisting of exercises of an interesting character. Those who are interested in the project, and the public generally, are invited to be present.

WM. NEILSON McVICKAR, Rector.

FRED. TINSON, } Committee.
C. F. ALVORD, }

NEW FLOATING CHURCH, FOOT of Pike-st., East River.—The Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next. Divine service at 3½ o'clock. The seats in this Church are free, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to come and see the good work that is being done among the men of the sea.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Monthly Concert in the evening. Also, at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

REV. JAMES DE KOVAN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, will preach the annual sermon before the "Brotherhood of the Holy Cross," (representing Church Societies in different colleges,) on SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, the Feast of SS. Philip and James, in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE "Old Brewery," No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st. Special services SUNDAY, the Second Anniversary of the Pastor's settlement. Preaching in the FORENOON by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of Thirteenth-street Church. All are cordially invited.

THE BIBLE.—REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING in Pott's Memorial Presbyterian Church, Morrisania; in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street M. E. Church at 4 P. M.; in Reformed Church, Mott Haven, in the evening. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will be held at the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY, May 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. COOKMAN, KITTRIDGE and GANSE. In view of the importance of the Bible question at this time a large attendance is hoped for.

MERCER-STREET CHURCH.—Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, of the Gaboon Mission, Africa, will give an account of his missionary labors, in the Mercer-street Church, (Rev. Dr. BOOTH's,) on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The service is intended more especially for the young, but all are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., entrance on Broadway. Subject of discourse—*The Power of a Conscience Toward God.*

THE ANNUAL SERMON FOR THE Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will be preached on SABBATH EVENING next, May 1, in the Brick Church, corner of 37th st. and 5th-av., by the Rev. L. J. HALSEY, D. D., of the North-west Theological Seminary.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

ALL PERSONS WILLING TO BE one of 1,000 to contribute $40 each to the Midnight Mission, "Building Fund," ($10 now, balance three installments, semi-annually,) address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st., (Continental Life Insurance Company,) New-York.

ELDER J. B. COOK WILL PREACH in the Advent Hall, No. 495 Grand-st., corner of Clinton, SUNDAY, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Reason and Ground of Faith*—Ex. iv., 31. Afternoon—*The Ecumenical Council and the Impending Crisis*—Acts xv.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new and commodious chapel every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.

WM. F. BARNARD,
Acting Superintendent.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY will thankfully receive donations of second-hand clothing or shoes, and will gladly send to any part of this or the adjacent cities for packages on notice being sent to No. 155 Worth-st.

WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON THE preparation of a body for the near coming of the Lord, SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., west of 6th-av. Seats free. No collection. All are invited.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Evangelical Alliance on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Sr., Dr. HASTINGS and Dr. ELDER, the Pastor of the church. The public invited to attend.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, N. Y.—T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Temperance.* All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath-school 9 A. M., 2 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Moses.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free. All are invited.

THE REV. DR. BLAIKIE, WHO IS one of the delegation from the Free Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Assembly, in this country, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., west of 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS will meet every SUNDAY at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st. Discourses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by Mrs. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM. Children's Lyceum at 3½ P. M. Entrance on 28th-st.

DOUAY COURSE—SERMONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Texts, &c., from Douay Bible. Second sermon of the course, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Protestants also invited.

WAR TO THE DEATH!—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Final Battle Between Christ and Antichrist.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st. (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) —Divine service on SUNDAY, May 1, at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway—Services SUNDAY, May 1.—At 10½ A. M., ordination of church officers; at 7½ P. M., sermon by Dr. BELDING, of Troy, N. Y. Seats free. All are invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Evening discourse to young people. Subject—*Respect for Parental Authority.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M.; 2½ for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. and 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., Sabbath-school, and 7½ P. M. preaching in the chapel. All are invited to both services.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, May 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The friends of liberal Christianity up-town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE WILL preach at Oriental Hall, No. 205 East 27th-st., at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, May 1. Subject of discourse—*God, Man's Best Ally.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. DR. ARNOT, OF EDINBURGH, will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE pew in the Church of the Incarnation; centrally located in the middle aisle. Address Post-office Box No. 5,286.

THE TROTTING SEASON.

Prospects on the Turf in This and Other Localities.

Lively Competition and Liberal Purses—Entries at the Different Courses—The Fashion, Union, Reading Park and Other Tracks.

The trotting season of 1870 commences under unusually favorable auspices, and promises to be the most brilliantly successful ever known on the turf. The amount of money to be trotted for throughout the country is this year enormously large, for we find the Buffalo Association announcing purses for competition which foot up to $40,000; the Narragansett Park to $25,000; the Boston Association to $25,000; the Mystic Park to $15,000; the Prospect Park Association to $10,500; the Fashion Course, L.I., to $9,500; the Union Course, L. I., to $6,000; the Trenton Association to $9,400, and the Reading Park Association to $4,000, making a grand aggregate of over $144,000 to be awarded among trotting horses in this section alone. Never before have the owners of fast horses had such a bright prospect for a remunerative season before them, in view of the amount of capital invested in the trotting stock. The recent Congress of Associations held in this City will assuredly exercise a powerful influence on the interest and prosperity of the turf, and the code of rules which they have adopted for the government of trotting throughout the country will effectually prevent those fraudulent practices which have so long disgraced the sport, and lowered it in the estimation of the public. Under the operation of the new rules, which are of an unusually stringent character, an owner or driver found guilty of fraudulent or dishonest practices, will be ruled off the ground, and prohibited from entering or driving, not only on the course on which such practices were perpetrated, but on every track throughout the United States which recognize the rules of the Association. Such men will discover that on the trotting turf, as elsewhere, "honesty is the best policy," and self-interest will dictate to them the abandonment of their dishonest practices in connection therewith.

The first meeting of the season will take place on the Fashion Course, Long Island, which is now under the management of Messrs. SAUNDERS & SONS, who have taken a five-years' lease of the track.

The Fashion Course was formerly the most popular trotting ground on Long Island, when under the able management of Mr. JOS. CROCHERON, and subsequently under that of Mr. JOHN SIMMONS. Of late years it has lost its ancient prestige and reputation, and under the late lessee its popularity passed almost entirely away. The new managers are men of high character and experience, and their liberality has been shown in the liberal schedule of purses announced for their inaugural meeting, which commences on the 18th of May and continues four days. On the first day there is a purse of $1,000 for horses that never trotted in better time than three minutes, the second and third horses taking $300 and $100 respectively. For this purse nine horses have entered, all of them green to the race-course. On the same day there is a $1,000 purse for horses that never beat 2:28, with second and third prizes as in the previous purse. The entries to this purse are well-known horses, viz.: *Topsy, Dresden, H. W. Genet*, (formerly called *Dancers Boy*,) *General McClellan, Western New-York* and *Eastern Queen*. This is certain to be a most interesting race, and the reappearance of *H. W. Genet* (for which the large price of $25,000 was given) on the track will be looked forward to with great interest by trotting men. He was unmistakably amiss when he trotted, and was defeated at Buffalo last year; but since he was placed in the capable hands of DAN PFIFER to be trained he has made great improvement, and will probably realize the high expectations entertained of him by his owner last Summer. On the second day of the meeting there is a purse of $1,000, divided into first, second and third prizes, for horses that never beat 2:34. The entries for this, seven in number, are *Lydia Thompson, Lady Sayers, Snowflake, Butcher Boy, Colonel Fisk, Fincgan* and *Belle of Clyde*. The purse of $1,000 for all stallions did not fill, the only entry being Mr. SIMMONS' renowned brown stallion *George Wilkes*. The trotting on the third day is for 2:44 horses and 2:26 horses, for a $1,000 purse in each race. The former has six entries: *Clarence, George Patterson, Little Dan, Village Girl, Kate McGowan* and *Experiment*. The latter, for 2:26 horses, has *J. J. Bradley, Idol, Surprise* and *Western New-York*, a quartet pretty equally matched in speed. On the last day there is a $1,000 purse for 2:40 horses, with the following six entries: *Lady Augusta, Lady Murphy, Tempest, Penobscot Chief, Lady Franklin* and *Experiment*. The purse of $2,500, free for all ages, did not fill, as only *George Wilkes* and *George Palmer* were found entered. Some surprise was expressed by trotting men that neither *Goldsmith Maid, American Girl* or *Lady Thorn* were entered, but the fact is that these horses are being reserved for the rich $6,000 purse at Beacon Park, Boston, which is to be trotted for early in June. Notwithstanding this failure, however, the Fashion Course Spring meeting promises to be highly successful.

The Union Course, Long Island, meeting follows immediately after the Fashion, commencing on May 23, and continuing over the 25th, 27th and 28th. Mr. SHAW, the experienced proprietor and manager of this track, has put forth an excellent programme for the four days. The meeting commences with a $500 purse for horses that have never beaten three minutes, which has nine entries: *Lady Phillips, Duchess, Stella, Chip Girl, George H. Mitchell, Mystery*, (formerly *Bill Whelan,*) *Lotta, Sarah Jane*, and *Bright Eyes*. On the same day is a purse of $800 for 2:34 horses, for which *Lydia Thompson, Lady Wells, Butcher Boy, Lady Sayers, Colonel Fisk, Suse, Finegan* and *Snowflake* are entered. On the second day, there is a purse of $750 (divided like the all others, into first, second and third money,) for 2:40 horses, which has *Clarence, Tempest*, (D. MACE's,) *Irma, Tempest*, (H. HOWE's,) *Bashaw Maid* and *Penobscot Chief* entered. The purse for 2:50 horses did not fill. On the third day there is a $1,000 purse for 2.30 horses, which obtained seven entries—*Captain Gill, Dresden, Louise, Topsy, Dreadnaught, Eastern Queen* and *Prince*. The purse for 2:45 horses, on this day, did not fill. On the last day the great event of the meeting comes off—trotting for the $2,500 purse for all horses. There are only three entered for it, but they qualify amply compensates for the quantity. They are *George Palmer, George Wilkes* and *American Girl*, and the contest between the three is certain to be one of unusual interest. All the above races are mile heats, three in five, in harness. The Union Course meeting bids fair to be an excellent one. The Reading Park Association hold their Spring Trotting meeting on May 24, 25 and 26, when $4,000 will be given for public competition. On the same days the Trenton Association hold their meeting, but the two will not conflict to any noticeable degree. Then follows the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association meeting, where $10,500 is to be trotted for. It will be held on May 31 and two following days, there being two races on each day. On the first day there are two purses; one of $1,000 for horses that never trotted for money, and divided into $600, $300 and $100 for first, second and third horses, and the other of $1,500 for double teams to wagons, $1,000, $350 and $150 rewarding the first three horses in the race. On the second day there is a purse of $1,000 for 2:40 horses, and one of $2,000 for 2:26 horses. On the last day there is a purse of $1,500 for 2:30 horses, and one of $3,500, free for all horses, the winner taking $1,500, the second $900, the third $700 and the fourth $460. The entries for the above purses close on the 12th inst. at the rooms of the Association, No. 149 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

The Boston Trotting Association hold their Summer meeting on the Beacon Park, (late Riverside Course,) on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th June, when the liberal amount of $25,000 is offered for competition. This Association comprises some of the leading citizens of Boston, and under their excellent management trotting has become a refined and elevated recreation in that city. The purses are unusually liberal, comprising one of $2,000 for three-minute horses, one of $5,000 for 2:24 horses, one of $2,000 for 2:40, and one of $3,000 for 2:28 horses. Also a purse of $3,000 for double teams, and one of $2,000 for 2:32 horses. On the last day, there is a $2,000 purse for 2:50 horses, and one of $6,000 for all horses. The entries for the above close on May 10. The Narragansett Park meeting commences on June 21, and continues four days, during which $25,000 is to be trotted for. The Mystic Park (Boston) meeting is fixed for June 14 and three ensuing days, with $15,800 given in premiums.

The Fleetwood Park Inauguration, meeting is fixed for July 6, 7, and 9, when $13,200 will be given in purses. This is a most liberal amount for a new trotting course to offer, but its managers are gentlemen of wealth, high standing and great experience in turf matters, and they are determined that neither money nor exertion shall be lacking to make the Fleetwood Park the most popular trotting track in New-York State. The managers are Messrs. H. and J. DATER and DARIUS TALLMAN; all parties well and extensively known in trotting circles. In their programme we find purses of $700 for three-minute horses, and $2,000 for 2:26 horses, on the first day. On the second, a purse of $2,000 for 2:30 horses, and one of $1,000 for 2:40 horses. On the last day, there is a purse of $1,500 for 2:35 horses, and one of $5,000 for all horses. The Fleetwood Park meeting, with its easy access, is certain to be a great success.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Twenty-second Regiment assembled, on Friday evening, at their armory, in Fourteenth-street, for battalion drill. There were about 300 men under arms, in fatigue uniform, accompanied by the drum corps. For convenience sake the command was divided into eight companies, the Adjutant having properly attended to the equalization of the individual commands. As soon as Col. Porter had assumed command of the battalion, he exercised it in the manual, the performance of the several movements being a creditable one. In the support arms, the regiment appeared to good advantage, that difficult movement being correctly executed, though the officers should seek to gain uniformity in the time of the concluding motion. The right hand should be brought briskly to the side, after carrying the piece to the opposite shoulder, and had the men been properly instructed at wing drill the desired uniformity could be easily reached. The charge bayonets was brilliantly executed, and fully merited the applause bestowed upon it by the numerous spectators. The order arms was also finely done. As soon as Col. Porter had placed his command in motion, a series of the movements in the school of the battalion were gone through. The marching in column of fours was good, the files covering well and the step an elastic one, showing the command to have greatly improved in wing drills. The movement of breaking in double line of battle by wings was neatly executed, the alignments while advancing being all that could be desired. The formation of close column by divisions from a column of fours was greatly marred by the commandant of the third division in taking too much distance, thereby destroying the availability of the battalion for successive movements had they been desired. Col. Porter repeated the movement three times, but failed to get the battalion in proper shape, owing to the neglect of the officer already alluded to. The movement of double column at half distance had to be repeated, owing to the commandant of the fifth company carrying his command away from the leading division. Forming oblique square was not successful, as the commandant of the fourth division lost his head and muddled matters most effectually. This officer should study more, for he was frequently at fault during the evening, a shameful thing in the second ranking Captain of a regiment. The double time was frequently used with excellent effect, and the movements of the battalion were unexceptionable. As soon as the drill proper was over the regiment was reformed and reviewed by Gen. GREENE, of the regular army, who appeared in citizen's dress, and was escorted by the staff officers of the regiment as he proceeded down the line. The conduct of the rank and file cannot be too highly commended, for they stood immovable during the entire time occupied by the inspection. The present arms was also finely done. The marching salutes in moving column were very well done, though two of the officers neglected to lower their swords. The details of the review were, in the main, correctly performed. The regiment then broke into companies and was reformed for regular evening parade, with which we were much pleased, especially the extreme steadiness of the men at parade rest, in utter contrast to the Eighth Regiment last week. Adjt. Harding is an excellent officer, and his active-service training asserted itself several times during the evening. His conduct of the details of dress parade was all that could be desired. The battalion was under arms nearly two hours and a half, with but few rests, yet there were no subsequent complaints about the severity of the drill, a good sign in a militia organization. This drill closes the regular season for the Twenty-second Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Camp and Major Grant were present, and contributed much to the success of the drill by their efficient aid to the commandant. The regiment will assemble for a full-dress parade and drill during the month of May, when the band and drum-corps will be present in their new uniform. A large number of the First Division officers were present on Friday evening.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will assemble in full fatigue gray uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday evening, May 10, for battalion drill and inspection. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock, at the Arsenal. None but members of the regiment will be admitted to the Arsenal.

Brig.-Gen. Burger held an election for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on the 11th inst., and C. B. Mitchell, formerly Adjutant of the regiment during its term of service in the United States Army, was unanimously elected. After the election the newly-elected Lieutenant-Colonel entertained the officers at the Metropolitan House.

Sergt. Coughlin, of Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Dakin, of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division.

The Seventh Regiment will assemble at the armory, in full fatigue and white belts, on Thursday next, for battalion drill at Tompkins-square. Roll-call of companies at 4 o'clock P. M. The drum-corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

A complimentary hop was given on Wednesday evening last by the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment, for the benefit of their armorer, Mr. James Kennedy. The armory was handsomely decorated by the Committee of Arrangements, and the music was afforded by the regimental band, under the leadership of Prof. Downing. The affair drew a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen together, and proved a genuine success.

The following elections are announced in the Fifty-fifth Regiment: Edward Newmaster, Captain; J. Bissinger, First Lieutenant; A. P. Wagner, Second Lieutenant; Gutweiler, Second Lieutenant; H. Schroeder, Second Lieutenant; J. E. Poper, Second Lieutenant.

On the 15th inst., Mr. Calvin R. Cross was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant of "E" Company, First Infantry, (Hawkins Zouaves.) The election was held at their armory, Capt. J. Julius Langbein presiding. The newly-elected Lieutenant has been detailed as Pay-master of the regiment by a special order issued from regimental head-quarters.

Until further orders, the following officers are designated as a Board of Examiners for the Second Brigade, as authorized by section 86 of the Military Code: Col. John D. Krehbiel, Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Frederick E. Umbekant, Eleventh Regiment Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Frank W. Sterry, Sixth Regiment Infantry. Capt. Henry T. Allen, of the brigade staff, will report for duty to the President as Recorder of the Board.

Major-Gen. Butterfield has joined the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment. An election is ordered to be held on Wednesday next at the armory, corner of White and Elm streets, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the offices of Captain, First-Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant in Battery "G" (original vacancies.)

A regimental court-martial for the Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry has been appointed to convene at the armory of said regiment, on Monday, May 16th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. Capt. E. A. Des Mareta is detailed as President.

The Twelfth Regiment assembled on Wednesday evening, at the State Arsenal, for inspection of the new full-dress uniform. The inspection was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The following is the return of officers and men who appeared in the new style of uniform: Field and staff, 4; non-commissioned staff, 5; Company A, 14; B, 25; C, 7; D, 2; E, 34; F, 12; G, 23; H, 5; I, 28; K, 6; total, 165. Col. Ward was in command and conducted the inspection, assisted by Major Cruger, who made his first appearance. Col. Ward followed the inspection.

Sergt. Strang, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, won the gold medal offered by Capt. Hempstead for proficiency in the manual of arms. There were twenty contestants at first, and was at length narrowed down to two, Sergts. Strang and Morris, the former winning through superior steadiness after a close contest.

The following changes are announced in the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade: Clinton C. Veber, Sergeant, vice R. Beebe, Jr., resigned; Henry C. Simons, First Corporal; Frank A. Morrell, Second Lieutenant. Sergt. R. Beebe, Jr., dropped from the rolls for removal from State. Augustus Burckhard, discharged; expiration of term.

The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Seventh Regiment Board of Examination, and have received warrants: First Sergts. Freeland, Goodwin and Hyatt; Sergts. Horton, Leslin and Pullon; Corps. Bacon, Benedict, Brooks, Ferguson, Freeman, Haring, Kopper, Ogden and Parker.

On Friday evening last the members of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment assembled in their company room, after the battalion drill, when their President, Mr. George E. Myers, presented to Capt. Thomas Tate an elegant silver tea service, in commemoration of his recent marriage and as a mark of their esteem. The worthy Captain was entirely taken by surprise, and found it difficult to respond to the eloquent address of President Myers. An impromptu collation was then discussed by the company, recruited from other commands for the occasion. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Col. Camp, Capts. Palmer and McGrath, formerly commandants of Company C, and other gentlemen. Two of the Company adroitly disguised themselves during the evening, and sang the "Gendarmes" duet in the original French in an admirable manner. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour under the guidance of Lieut. Charles Topping, deservedly a favorite with his company.

The Board of Examination for non-commissioned officers in the Seventa Regiment, will meet on the 25th and 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., and all non-commissioned officers elected at any time between the 22d day of September, 1868, and the 1st day of May, 1870, who have not been examined, are required to be present at both meetings without further notice.

An election will soon be held in the Fifth Regiment to fill the position of Major, rendered vacant by the appointment of Major Smith on Gen. Burger's staff.

Capt. Ira Lovejoy Beebe, of the Eleventh Brigade, Howitzer Battery, has been appointed chief of artillery on the staff of Major-Gen. Woodward, Second Division.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

Completion of the Organization—Rules and Regulations Established—Inauguration of Free Rum.

The Excise Commissioners, Col. WALTER W. PRICE, President, have fully organized by the appointment of Mr. JAMES O'NEIL as Chief Clerk, and DAVID P. MCBRIEN as Inspector of Licenses. The Board have also issued a series of rules, from which it appears that licenses will be graded within the limits of the law as follows: For hotels and restaurants, according to their capacity for the entertainment of guests, from $100 to $150; for other places where all liquors are sold, $50, and for all places where only ale and beer are sold $30; but in establishing this schedule the Board reserves the right to make such changes as experience may demonstrate to be expedient. The Board is now prepared to issue licenses, and from and after Monday next will be in session daily during the month of May for that purpose. They announce that they will not grant licenses to any persons or places reported by the Superintendent of Police as guilty of immoral or disorderly practices. In no case will penalties be inforced prior to the first Monday in June; but in the same breath the Commissioners aver that the Sunday night and election clauses, being always in force whether the place is licensed or not, their enforcement is a matter for the Police. As a final regulation the Board announce that licenses granted by the Metropolitan Board of Excise and not yet expired, upon being surrendered will be replaced, and a rebate from the fee allowed for the unexpired term.

The Board, in addition to the promulgation of these rules, embody in their circular the recent act under which they were appointed, an opinion of Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN upon doubtful points in the statute, and the law of 1857, which is revived by the act of 1870. In the act of 1857 is found the only means provided for the punishment of violators of the Excise law, as follows:

SECTION 16. It shall be the duty of every Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, Marshal, Policeman or officer of Police to arrest all persons found on their respective premises in the commission of any offense in violation of this act, and forthwith to carry such person before any Magistrate of the same city or town, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of such Magistrate, on sufficient proof that such offense has been committed, unless such person shall elect to be tried before such Magistrate, to require a bond to be executed by such offender in the penal sum of $100, with sureties, who shall justify in double the amount severally, conditioned that such offender will appear and answer the charge at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer or Sessions to be held in said county, and abide the order and judgment of the Court thereon, or to commit such offender to the County Jail until such judgment of said Court or Board be discharged according to law. And it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to entertain any complaint of a violation of this act, made by any person under oath, and forthwith to issue a warrant and cause such offender to be brought before him, to comply with the provisions of this section; and such Magistrate shall, within ten days, cause such bond, together with all papers and affidavits, with a list of the witnesses and evidence of the complainants and witnesses examined before him, to be delivered to the District-Attorney of the county, whose duty it shall be forthwith to prosecute the same.

To those who are familiar with the practical administration of justice in this City, it is apparent that, under this section, it is impossible ever to enforce the insignificant penalties for the violation of the Excise law. Offenders must be tried in the General Sessions, where no misdemeanor can ever be investigated so long as a case of felony is undisposed of, and as there is never a time when many such cases are not awaiting trial, no excise case will ever be tried, and any person may habitually violate the terms of the law without fear of any unpleasant consequences. Even should any liquor-seller ever be brought to judgment, he has already a sufficient proof that the law will be strained in his favor until it cracks. The law of 1857 contained a provision requiring the indorsement of applicants for licenses by twenty freeholders, and the new Commissioners state that their counsel, who is not named, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney-General, inclines to the belief that the provision is possibly in conflict with the law of 1870; the Commissioners, therefore, declare that they will give the applicants the benefit of the doubt, and not require the indorsement of freeholders.

It is evident that a saturnalia of free rum is at hand. According to reports made yesterday to Superintendent JOURDAN, there are now 6,500 tippling places in the City of New-York. These by the new law have been practically freed from restraint, and as the Commissioners receive as compensation for their services ten per cent. of the gross receipts for licenses it is fair to presume that the number of rum-shops will be greatly increased, the Commissioners having a direct pecuniary interest in their multiplication. Already the number of arrests on Sunday for intoxication and disorderly conduct has swelled far beyond the average of past years, when the Metropolitan Police law was in operation; but hereafter the Station-house cells will be crowded with inebriates, and the streets made repulsive and dangerous by the crowds of drunken rowdies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Organization of the New Board—Resolutions and Orders.

The first meeting of the newly appointed Fire Commissioners was held yesterday, at Firemen's Hall, WILLIAM HITCHMAN, JOHN J. BLAIR, JAMES S. HENNESSEY, ALEXANDER SHALER and JAMES GALWAY, all of the appointees, being present. The Board was then organized by the election of WILLIAM HITCHMAN as President, and of JAMES S. HENNESSEY as Treasurer. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations, general and special orders of the Metropolitan Fire Department be continued in full force and effect.

Resolved, That the present employes of the Department be continued in their respective positions, and that each officer having in custody of public property forward to head quarters, on or before the 7th of May, an inventory of all held by him on the 11th of April.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board and of the citizens of New-York are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER and Mr. JAMES GALWAY, for valuable public services, and for the many reforms they have introduced into the Fire Department.

It was then ordered that the above proceedings be issued to the force in a general order, and the Commissioners adjourned until Monday morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 30, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, b3	113⅞	35,000 N.Y.C. & H. R. Ctfs	94¼
10,000 do	113⅞	145 do	94
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¼	10,000 do	94⅛
1,500 do	112½	40,000 do..bet. cal	94⅜
10,000 do	112½	10 Erie R	25
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	113	100 Erie Pref	48¼
51,500 do	112⅝	100 Harlem R..b30	48⅛
2,000 do	112⅝	400 do	149¼
55,100 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	86⅜	2700 Reading	148⅜
10,000 do	86⅜	500 do	103
1,000 Va. St. 6s, reg.	69½	200 do	102¾
4,000 Ga. St. 7s	94⅜	200 do..bet. cal	102¾
1,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	98½	1100 do	102⅞
280,000 N.Y. C. & H. R. Cer	b.c 94⅞	100 Mich. Cent	b30 123⅛
600 Harlem R. R	148⅜	1500 L. S. & M. So	98⅜
255 Lake S. & M. S	98⅜	1060 do	98⅛
400 do..bet. cal	98	25 do	98
400 do	98⅜	1000 do..bet. cal	98⅜
25,000 La. 8s. Lev. Bs.	91¾	1000 do	98⅝
10,000 N. Y. St. R. L. C b3	110½	65 Panama R	153
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	100 Ill. Cen	141¾
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79	95	800 Clev. & Pitts	107¾
1,000 do	95¼	50 do	107
2,000 Erie 3d M	88	100 Chic. & N. W	79¾
2,000 Erie 4th M	84	200 do	79¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	94	200 do..bet. call.o	79¾
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st M	95	2000 Chi. & N. W. Pf	90¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	94	200 do	90¾
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. 2d M	89	100 do..bet. call	90¾
10,000 M. So. S. F. Bds, bet. call	102	100 do	90¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st	93	900 do	90¾
12,000 Tol. & W. 1st M	93	100 do	90¾
10,000 do	82½	200 Chi. & R. I	123¾
10,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M	82½	300 do	123⅜
500 Phenix Bank	103½	300 do	123⅜
24 Fourth N. Bank	107	600 do	65¾
100 Del. & H. Ca	124⅛	12 do	65¾
100 West. Un. Tel	83⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	79¼
100 Quick. M. P.	10	200 Tol. W. & W	79¾
500 do..bet. call	10	300 do	79¾
100 Quick. Pf	16½	200 Ft. Wa. & Chi	84⅛
100 Mariposa Pf	16⅜	100 do	84⅛
100 do..bet. call	16⅜	100 do	84¼
100 Pacific Mail	43⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf	64
300 do	43⅛	400 Ohio & Miss	35⅜
200 do..bet. call	43⅛	200 Ohio & Miss Pf	74
100 Boston W. P.	b30	17¼ 200 Del., L. & W. R.	110
100 do	b30	17⅛ 400 do	111

100 Adams Ex	65½	30 New-Jersey R	123
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	19⅛	15 do	121¼
100 do	19⅛	20 do	121
100 do..bet. call	19	100 Bos., H. & E. R	5
400 A. M. U. Ex	39	50 H. & St. Jos. R	112⅛
400 N.Y.C. & H. R. R. b10	97⅜	250 do	112¾
800 do	97⅜	200 do	113
145 do	97⅜	100 H. & St. J. Pf	111⅛
5 do	97	100 do	111
1,500 do..bet. call	97⅛	30 Dub. & S. C. R	108¼
100 do..b3	98	200 C., C. & Ind. C	20

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	113⅞	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	110½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	112⅛	10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R., b3	107
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅜	9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.o	107⅞
13,000 do	112⅞	20,300 U. S. 6s, Cur	112⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$65,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	58	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¼
17,000 do	57⅛	300 do	92
6,000 Ga. St. 7s	95	200 do	92⅛
2,000 Ala. 8s	103	1400 do	92
4,000 Tol. & W. E. bs	80½	100 do	92⅛
100 Canton	b. c. 71	200 do	92⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co	43¾	300 N. J. Central	108⅜
100 Adams Ex	68⅛	100 Mil. & St. P	66
100 Wells-Fargo	19¾	150 do	65⅞
100 do	19	100 do	65¾
800 Pac. Mail	b.c 43⅜	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	80⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	98⅛	25 do	80
280,000 N.Y. C. & H. R. Cer	b.c 94⅞	200 Del., Lac. & W. R.	110⅛
600 Harlem R. R	148⅜	100 T., W. & W	54⅜
255 Lake S. & M. S	98⅜	100 do	54
400 do..bet. call	98	200 Ohio & Miss	35¼
400 do	98⅜	150 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	111⅜
25,000 La. 8s. Lev. Bs.	91¾	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	20
10,000 N. Y. St. R. L. C b3	110½	800 Clev. & Pitts	107¾
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	50 do	107
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79	95	100 Chic. & N. W	79¾
1,000 do	95¼	200 do	79¾
2,000 Erie 3d M	88	100 do	79¾
2,000 Erie 4th M	84	500 do	79½
5,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	94	200 do..bet. call.o	79¾
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st M	95	2000 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	94	200 do	90¾
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. 2d M	89	100 do..bet. call	90¾
10,000 M. So. S. F. Bds, bet. call	102	100 do..b3	90¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st	93	900 do	90¾
12,000 Tol. & W. 1st M	93	200 C., C. Cin. & I. R.	79
10,000 do	82½	300 N. J. Central	108
10,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M	82½	100 do	108¼
500 Phenix Bank	103½	200 Chi. & R. I	123¾
24 Fourth N. Bank	107	300 do	123⅜
100 Del. & H. Ca	124⅛	600 do	65¾
100 West. Un. Tel	83⅛	12 do	65¾
100 Quick. M. P.	10	100 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	79¼
500 do..bet. call	10	300 do	79¾
100 Quick. Pf	16½	200 Ft. Wa. & Chi	84⅛
100 Mariposa Pf	16⅜	100 do	84⅛
100 do..bet. call	16⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf	64
100 Pacific Mail	43⅛	400 Ohio & Miss	35⅜
300 do	43⅛	200 Ohio & Miss Pf	74
200 do..bet. call	43⅛	17¼ 200 Del., L. & W. R.	110
100 Boston W. P.	b30	17⅛ 400 do	111
100 do	b30	17⅜ 425 do	111

SATURDAY, April 30—P. M.

There was another scene of high speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange today, and a further general advance was made on nearly all the Railroads, East and West, the very highest figures of the week being made about 1 o'clock. The Public Funds opened under some depression as compared with Friday night, but soon recovered, the 5-20s of 1867 advancing to 113⅝ ₱ cent. after selling down to 112¾ ₱ cent. The magnitude of the business at the Exchange Board and in the Long Room, and on the Street in front of the Exchange Building, was perhaps greater than any preceding day, although, from the excitement prevailing, it would be difficult to estimate the difference from Thursday or Friday.

The Gold Room was less disturbed, and the sales of the day rather lower on the average of the sales than on Friday. The market ranged 115@114⅝@115⅛@115@114⅞ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also a fraction weaker, some of the favorite standard drawers accepting 109¼ on London.

Money ruled easy at 5 ₱ cent. on call, and after the Bank averages of the week were announced in the Afternoon, the confidence of the Street in continued ease through the month of May and the Summer months was much increased. The Banks gain $3,507,274 in Gold, $1,825,219 in Greenbacks, and $5,205,975 on the general line of Deposits. Their loans are $488,006 higher than on Monday last.

The Treasury Office in New-York prepaid $7,772,407 on the May Gold Interest on United States 5-20s, and took in for Customs Duties in Gold $2,714,004, making for the month of April $13,193,872 at this Office alone, as against $10,936,000 same month last year.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½	*112
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113⅝
American Gold Coin	115⅛	115
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	56½	57
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	97⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	93¾	94⅛
Reading Railroad	103⅛	102¾
Chicago and Rock Island	123¼	123⅝
North-western Common	79¾	80¾
North-western Preferred	90	91⅝
Pacific Mail Company	43¾	32¼
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	79½
St. Paul Common	65	65¼
Lake Shore	98	98⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	35¼	35⅞
New Jersey Central	107⅜	108¾

*Ex coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$88,577,675 25
Gold receipts	546,073 26
Gold payments	623,352 66
Gold balance	85,123,425 89
Currency receipts	476,648 48
Currency payments	440,791 49
Currency balance	1,933,340 29
General balance	88,231,249 67
Customs	294,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	588,400 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅜	5-20 reg., 1867	112¾
5-20 reg., 1862	110	5-20 coup., 1869	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	*112	5-20 coup., 1868	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	*111	10-40 reg	107
5-20 coup., 1865	*111⅛	10-40 coupon	108
5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865	113	6s currency	112

*Ex Coupon.

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c	60	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	104⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds	57	Illinois Canal bs., '70..100	
Virginia 6s, ex coup	69⅜	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877..100	
Virginia 6s, n. bds	69¼	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879..100	
Georgia 7s, new bds	94⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s	47⅜	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	97
North Car. 6s, n. bds	23¾	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73..	97
South Carolina 6s	90	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..	97
South Carolina 6s, n.b.	81	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83..	97
Missouri 6s	92⅜	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78..	97
Mo. 6s, II. & St. J. 1ss	9 ⅝	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War Ln.	100
Louisiana 6s	63¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln.	100
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs	70⅜	N. Y. Coup., B'ty Ln.	110
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs	91¾	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '71	104
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
California 7s, large b	73⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Alababama 5s	74⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '76	105
Al

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary Bargains AT RETAIL.

Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS.

Full Lines at 25c. per yard, reduced from 40c.
Full Lines at 30c. per yard, reduced from 50c.
Full Lines at 40c. per yard, reduced from 62c.
Finer goods in same proportion.

GRENADINES.

Striped and Figured, at 25c. per yard.
Rich Colored Striped, at 37½c. per yard.
Rich Figured and Striped, at 62½c. to $1 25.
Black Hernanis, Byzantines and Florentines, all prices.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Gents' Full Regular Half Hose, from 20c. per pair.
Gents' English Half Hose, from 25c. per pair.
Ladies' Hosiery, from 25c. per pair.
Gents' Fancy Cotton Half Hose, in great variety.
First Quality Ladies' Leather Gloves, at 85c. per pair.
Ladies' Two-button Gloves, at $1 per pair.
Paris Gloves for ladies, just received, at $1 per pair.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

Silk Cloaks, reduced from $20 to $15.
Silk Cloaks, reduced from $40 to $25.
Silk Cloaks, reduced from $60 to $35.
Llama Lace Points, reduced from $12 to $8 50.
Llama Lace Points, reduced from $20 to $15.
"La Bedouine" Mantle, reduced from $14 to $12.
Spring and Summer Shawls, and a great variety of Paris hand-made garments, at very low prices.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT:

Wedding Outfits complete and Infants' Wardrobes on hand and to order.
Skirts, Corsets, Corset-covers, and Undergarments of every description.
House and Evening Dresses and Walking Suits made up in the latest styles.

ALSO,
On MONDAY, May 2,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
WILL BE OFFERED TO PURCHASERS OF
Silks, Poplin, Organdies, Lawns, Cambrics, Laces, Embroideries, Mourning, Upholstery and House-keeping Goods.

N. B.—A magnificent line of Nottingham and Swiss Lace Curtains at very low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner of Chrystie-st.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, April 25, a splendid line of PIQUES, SWISS MUSLINS, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, PARASOLS AND EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a full line of
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS,
LINEN GOODS, CURTAINS, &c., &c., &c.,
In all of which the inducements we offer cannot be excelled.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
Having made many additions during the past week to our Dress Goods Stock, we call the special attention of our customers and the public to the following:
TAKO CLOTH FOR SUITS, 15 to 25 cents.
ELEGANT LENOS, 25 to 30 cents. Very wide.
ENGLISH POPLINS, 37½ to 50 cents.
And all the latest novelties of the season at 60 cents to $1 25. Also,
JAPANESE SILK, POPLINS,
SILK CHAIN EPANGELINES,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS, $1 25 to $1 50.
SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT $1 75 to $2.
Finer goods proportionately low.
BROCHE AND LACE SHAWLS from auction, CLOTHS and MOURNING GOODS, included in which is our
SILK-FINISHED BLACK ALPACA,
at 25c. and upward.
Also a specialty in
IRON GRENADINES, SILK AND WOOL, at 75c.
To all of which we solicit a comparison from purchasers, as our comparatively small expenses enable us to sell first-class goods lower than any other house.
SUITS READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
Our Dress-making Department is in the hands of the very best talent, enabling us to guarantee satisfaction.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

DRY-GOODS AT RETAIL, *AT VERY LOW PRICES,* TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

The subscriber having made an arrangement to remain in the store he now occupies until the 1st of June, will continue the sale of his goods at still lower prices than he has heretofore offered them. The stock is large. A great part of it has been purchased for cash at auction and of importers and commission-merchants within the last sixty days.
I intend to sell this stock of goods at lower prices than any respectable establishment will sell goods of equal quality either in Brooklyn or New-York.
Our assortment is very complete.
WALTER LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 247 and 249 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, May 2, 1870.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make, on MONDAY, May 2,
LARGE ADDITIONS
To all their popular stocks of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,
DRESSES, SACKS, BURNOUS, SHAWLS,
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS,
$30 EACH AND UPWARD;
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE LADIES' HATS, BONNETS, &c.,
AND A VARIETY OF
MILLINERY ARTICLES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, MAY 2,
100 PIECES OF
GRIS AILLE, PLAIN CHECKED AND STRIPED SILKS,
$1 50 per yard, upwards.
50 PIECES COLORED STRIPED SILKS,
$1 50 per yard upwards.
100 PIECES PLAIN POULTS DE SOIE AT $2 50 per yard, recently sold at $3 75.
AND THEY WILL ALSO MAKE
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
JOB SILKS.
OFFERING AT RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BAMBOO CLOTHS,
For gents' and ladies' suits, one of the best articles in use. Also, Seersucker, India Nankeens, Concan, Crapes, Pongees, Tussore Dresses, Grass Linen, Wash Silks, and a full assortment of every kind of India goods. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 856 Broadway.
N. B.—Superior fresh Teas and camphor-wood Trunks.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
At $1 25 per yard.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
At $2 per yard and upward.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 to $5 per yard.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,
From $3 to $3 75 per yard.
IMPERIAL THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY, RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, MAY 2,
Will offer
NOVELTIES IN SILKS,
JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
SUMMER SILKS,
IN CHECKS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS, ALL COLORS, AT $1 25.
PARIS PLAIN COLORED SILKS, AT $1 75.
RICH BONNET SILKS,
FROM $2 50 UPWARD.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT $1 50, $1 75 AND $2, TO THE RICHEST GRADES IMPORTED.
ALSO, ELEGANT LINES OF
WHITE AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FOR BRIDAL AND EVENING DRESSES.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK IS SOLICITED, AS WE BELIEVE IT TO BE UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 2,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
OF FRESH GOODS,
AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS,
AT 20 CENTS.
FRENCH NANKEEN
FOR LADIES' SUITS, 37½ CENTS.
JAPANESE POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS.
A SPLENDID LINE OF
GRAY MIXED POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS.
ROMAN STRIPED POPLINS,
NEW COLORS, AT 30 CENTS.
GRAY ARMURE POPLINS,
AT 37½ CENTS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SEERSUCKER STRIPES,
AT 45 CENTS.
SALT AIR LUSTER,
AT 45 CENTS, WORTH $1.
A FULL LINE OF
ENGLISH BAREGES,
IN ALL COLORS, FROM 20 CENTS UPWARD.
WHITE CRAPE MARETZ,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
CALICO ROBES AT $1 50.
CAMBRIC AND LAWN ROBES,
AT $3.
ISLE OF WIGHT BRILLIANTS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD. ALSO,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, MOHAIRS, PONGEES, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 2,
in their
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SUITS,
INFANTS' LACE HATS AND CAPS,
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
IN LINEN, CAMBRIC, AND MUSLIN,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, with over-skirt, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, with over-skirt, $12 and $14.
LADIES'S NIGHT-DRESSES, tucked & ruffled, $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, tucked and ruffled, $1.
LADIES' CHIMISES, trimmed, 75 cents.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 cents and $1.
LINEN APRONS, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN and LADIES, from 40c. to $1.
LADIES' HANDSOME SWISS TUNICS, from $12 to $18.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES, AND CANVASS MESH GRENADINES IN ALL WIDTHS, PARISIENNES, TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, CREPE CLOTH, 6-4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS FROM $1 25 PER YARD, HANDSOME JAPANESE SILKS AT $1, ALPACA, (BUFFALO BRAND,) PURE MOHAIR, (BEAVER BRAND.)
A FULL LINE OF TRAVELING MATERIALS AT LOW PRICES, PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS, READY MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

GRENADINES
AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JUST RECEIVED, AN ELEGANT STOCK OF ¾ AND 8-4 CANVASS GRENADINE, SILK CHAIN GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES, SERGE AND DIAMOND GRENADINES, ALL WOOL, AT 60c. PER YARD, EMBROIDERED AND SILK STRIPE GRENADINES; ALSO, PINE-APPLE CLOTH AT 40c. PER YARD.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO HOUSEKEEPERS IN
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, DRESS LINENS, PRINTED LINENS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, SHEETINGS, &c.,
CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer
The most extensive and select assortment in the City
OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
And will continue to
Receive by each and every steamer
THE LATEST PARIS AND LONDON NOVELTIES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL
HAS MADE LARGE ADDITIONS
TO
HIS POPULAR STOCK
OF
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves and small wares, which he offers at exceedingly low prices.
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway, has now on exhibition the latest styles of Paris Millinery, choice selections of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c.

THE NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE—Established in 1846, removed to No. 870 Broadway. Mme. E. M. MYERS continues mourning, millinery and dress-making in all its branches. Ladies' own material made up with promptness. Mourning suits made at eight hours notice.
E. M. MYERS.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B. City, Town, County and State authorities, Railroads, Contractors, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of bonds and stocks can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms. Having been a speciality with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 764, 804, 995, 996, 997, of $1,000 each.
According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870, and the bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, on the 6th day of June at 3½ o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th day of May, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 7th day of June next at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.
TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., ALBANY, April 25, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.
The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, 1854, presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company.
(Signed,) R. G. RALSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will be opened at No. 49 Wall-st. on THURSDAY, May 12.
D. J. VAN WINKLE,
WM. HENDERSON,
R. J. TODD,
THEO. F. HAY,
E. MCMURDY.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia, due on the 1st May, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.
GEORGE F. WORK, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—THE long-established and well-known bookstore at No. 142 Atlantic-st., is offered for sale, as the undersigned is desirous of retiring. WM. W. ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, with carpets, chandeliers, mirrors, cornices, $30,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,752 Post-office.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., four-story modern desirable brown-stone well-built basement dwelling, 20x60x100, for sale exceedingly low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st st., 21x56. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

VALUABLE FULL WIDTH DWELLing and stable in 54th-st. for sale, exceedingly low; entirely modern; lot 25x200; near 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY MODern first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60; bay windows, &c.; lot 80 feet; Park-av.; exceedingly low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SMALL first-class brown-stone-front house in 43d-st., second house east of Lexington-av. Inquire at No. 50 Lispenard-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL.—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New-Brighton, Staten Island; ten minutes from ferry; hourly communication. For sale cheap, by order of executor, house with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees; never-failing stream of pure water runs at foot of lawn. Barn and other outbuildings. Terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FLUSHING.—A HOME IN THE COUNtry for sale; beautifully located; modern improvements; terms very easy; don't buy without comparing it. Address J. B. BEST, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT COST—A HANDSOME new house at Morristown; eleven rooms; ten minutes' walk from depot.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT REDUCED RENTALS, FULLY furnished, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON:

Lexington-av., at 31st-st., desirable modern three-story high-stoop brown-stone	$2,100
5th-av., (Murray Hill,) elegant private dwelling.	6,000
27th-st., near 4th-av., very nice small, roomy four-story, basement, brown-stone	2,400
24th-st., near 7th-av., very nice large first-class high-stoop brick	3,000
42d-st., near 5th-av., elegant large very desirable h. s. b. s., and overlooking Reservoir Park, &c.	4,200
43d-st., near 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 23x60, lot, 100 feet	5,300
46th-st., near Broadway, four-story and basement, 20x65x100 feet	2,400
48th-st., near 6th-av., three-story small high-stoop brown-stone	2,000
Lexington-av., small block near 57th-st.	—
10th-st., near 5th-av., four-story large high-stoop brown-stone	4,200
54th-st., near 5th-av., large elegant brown-stone and stable	4,000
112th-st., three-story, accessible, modern high-stoop brown-stone	1,250

For permits and particulars apply at the office No. 11 Pine-st.

AT REDUCED RENTALS BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

31st-st., near Madison-av.—4 s. b. s. modern basement house, 20x60	$3,000
42d-st., near Broadway, 4 s. b. s. modern basement, 20x60	2,000
46th-st., near Broadway—4 s. brick, modern extension	1,800
40th-st., near 9th-av.—3 s. h. s. modern brick house	1,200
49th-st., near 3d-av.—3 s. h. s. b. s., desirable	1,700
5th-av., near 14th-st.—Very extra large, desirable house	6,900
57th-st., near Broadway—Large, elegant 4 s. h. s. b. s., modern	3,100
Central Park—Elegant modern, very desirable	5,000
Perry-st.—3 story, 23x65, $1,600; Grove-st., large brick	2,500

For permits and particulars, apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A CHOICE and elegant country residence on the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburg; a fine, large, furnished house, stables, garden, fruit, ice, &c. Superb views, extensive beach and pleasure grounds; railroad and boats within two miles. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 110 Chambers-st., or to P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET FOR THE season, a furnished cottage, delightfully situated in a grove on the border of the lake, near the large hotels; pleasure-boat and bathing-house, fine lawn and garden, carriage-house, barn and hay, cow and fowls. Inquire of L. BALLARD & CO., Broadway and Reade-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLand, about one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, a most desirable and beautifully-situated Summer residence, with stable, well-stocked garden and cow. For particulars apply to C. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO LET—AT FAIRVIEW, ON THE NORTHern Railroad, thirty minutes from the foot of Chambers-st., four splendid new cottages, five minutes' walk from depot; locality healthy; rent low. Inquire at depot, or at MARSH & CO.'S truss office, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHESTNUT GROVE, VANDERBILT LANDING, STATEN ISLAND.—To let, partially furnished, within five minutes' walk of ferry, for private boarding-house or hotel; beautiful situation and grounds. Rent low. Inquire of GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and basement, cellar and attic, and all the improvements; furnace and fifteen rooms; elegant order; No. 68 West Baltic-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Sackett-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WELL SHADED, TEN rooms; ten minutes' walk (flagged) from depot; furnished or unfurnished; rent $450 or $400. A large quantity of box for garden edging cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing.

COTTAGE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN the town of Westchester, within five minutes' walk of steam-boat landing at Unionport; has seven rooms; kitchen; laundry with stationary tubs; garden and stable. Apply to JAS. BUCHAN, 190 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT GREENwich, Conn., to let for the season; pleasantly situated, just beside Mianus River; old-fashioned house; plain furniture; moderate rent. Apply to E. FERRIS, No. 185 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a convenient house, near the landing, for the Summer or longer, at a low price. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

MODERATE RENTS
FOR SUPERIOR
OFFICES,
At No. 72 Broadway, and No. 11 New-st.
Apply at Room No. 3 from 12 to 1, or to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 82 CEDAR-ST., adjoining Equitable Life Insurance new granite building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; a capital location for real estate, stationery or other business.

TO LET—A LARGE HALL FOR CLUBS OR Societies. Also furnished bed rooms, at No 8 Union-square. Inquire upstairs.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 1,279 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF LAND IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THIS CITY.—A large number of mechanics have combined for the plan of a settlement and to carry on the manufacturing business on a joint stock basis, and now seek to communicate with one or more owners of a considerable tract of land near this City, convenient to railroad or river, for the purpose of erecting a factory and buildings thereon, as well as dwellings for themselves. Communications may be directed to F. I. LAND, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, 23D-ST.
Mrs. PUTNAM will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, will let a few elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at No. 33 West 9th-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, in first-class house, a handsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with or without board, for single gentlemen. Address A. Z., Jersey City Post-office.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 117, HALF block east of Union-square, to let, without board; nicely-furnished rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

A FAMILY OR A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN can obtain very desirable accommodations for the Summer, near the landing, by addressing SCRIBE, Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. A. A., Box 161 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in a first-class brown-stone house No. 28 Lamartine-place, (No. 357 West 29th-st.;) references exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room; suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board. Location desirable.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in West 21st-st.; two well-furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen. Address C. P., Box No. 3,225 Post-office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire second floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

NO. 149 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; references given and required; house first-class.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with board. If taken by two gentlemen, price, $[illegible] a week. Call at No. 20 West 32d-st.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, City or country, apply at Everett Library, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PORT KENT, ON Lake Champlain, opposite the City of Burlington, Vt., en route for the Adirondack and Saranac Lakes: rooms large and airy; pleasant grounds, good table. For particulars apply to Mrs. E. B. WATSON, Port Kent, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR five months, within a mile or two of Bloomfield or Montclair, with daily conveyance to station; a family of six, including children. Address, with full particulars, E. B., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINE, LARGE farm-house on the Shrewsbury River; also a furnished cottage on the lawn for one or two families, with private table; good bathing, boating, &c. Apply to JOHN SMITH & CO., No 170 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
In compliance with the wishes of many families, the hotel will open this season on the 10th of May. Terms reasonable, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, will open the above house on the 1st day of June, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 30th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to
WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

WARREN HOUSE, WATERTOWN, Conn., is now open for boarders at reduced prices. For particulars address A. SMITH.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 30, at 6:30 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REGULAR LINE
For Puerta Plata, Samana, Santo Domingo City.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. ——, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official papers of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamer MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark: Leaves foot Barclay-st., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves foot Center-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—[illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER,
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SEASON OF COMEDY.
THIRD WEEK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The eminent Comedian
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
Will appear in his celebrated characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
in the Comedy of
A WIDOW HUNT,
and as
TIMOTHY TOODLES,
in an entirely new version of
TOODLES.
THIRD DE BOOTS AND TOODLES MATINEE, On SATURDAY next, at 1½.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
A COMEDY WEEK.
MONDAY, May 2 (fifth time)—MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, May 3 (third time)—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
WEDNESDAY, May 4 (twenty-third time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, May 5 (third time)—MARRIED LIFE.
FRIDAY, May 6 (third time)—THE LOVE CHASE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, May 7 (fourth time)—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY, May 7—MATINEE AT 1½ P. M. (Twenty-fourth time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, with new and appropriate scenery, new music, new uniforms and decorations, the fine military drama, by Capt. Leicester Vernon, entitled
THE LANCERS.

BOWERY THEATER.
ENTIRE CHANGE. Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD and his Wonderful Dogs. BEGGAR'S PETITION. Miss Nellie Howard, Haggerty, Master Sniffen, Collins and Oakes.
DOG OF THE OLD STONE CROSS.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.
MR. WILLIAM MASON EVANS,
Who achieved such a decided artistic success at the Cooper Institute, will give, at the request of many prominent citizens, TWO READINGS at the above hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, FRIDAY EVENING, May 6. A change of programme each evening. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, (center of hall only,) 75 cents. Commence at 8.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

BOOSEY & CO.'S WORLD-RENOWNED Cheap Musical Publications.—Sold by all music-dealers in the United States. The Musical Cabinet, the cheapest collection of modern music in the world, in books at 50 cents each. Complete Oratorios and Masses in Vocal Score, with Organ or Pianoforte accompaniment, 50 cents each. Tutors for all instruments, full music size, 24 to 35 pages each, 50 cents. Boosey's Ballad Singer, a series of the newest popular songs, 5 cents each. A new and complete catalogue free to any address. BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 4 Bond-st.,
Removed from No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., Mme. GAZZANIGA and Sig. ALBITES Directors and Instructors. Lessons will be given by the month up to July 1. Books open daily at the College.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BENJAMIN LODER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE BY ORDER OF RICHARD WARREN, ASSIGNEE.
1,021 shares Springfield and Deep Run Mining Company, par 100.
200 shares Sullivan and Erie Coal Company, par 100.
1,045 shares Ancram Iron Company, par 50.
5,000 shares Pittsburg and Martinez Mining Company, par 100.
100 shares National Carbolic Vapor Company, par 100.
110 shares Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, par 100.
307 shares Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, par 50.
1 bond of $1,000 Ancram Iron Company.
16 First Mortgage Bonds Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, $500 each, coupon attached first interest Jan. 1, 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee.
75 shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.
1,580 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.
225 shares European Petroleum Company, par $10.
1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.
600 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $50.
18 9-12 shares Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.
3 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF INSURANCE SCRIP.—By order of assignee in bankruptcy of Messrs. Clark, West & Co., E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee. The following scrip certificate of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company:
1867, One hundred dollars.
1868, Eighty dollars.
1869, Twenty dollars.
1870, One hundred and fifty dollars.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 Union-square, corner of 16th-st., (East.)
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MARCOTTE, BUDOIR PIANO BY WM. HALL & SON, TURKISH, AUBUSSON AND VELVET CARPETS, REAL BRONZES, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CARVED BLACK-WALNUT MANTELS, RICH SATIN WINDOW CURTAINS, LACE DO., bronze and ormolu chandeliers, rose-wood suite in orange and satin, rosewood marble-top center-tables, rose-wood amoir-a-giace, rose-wood bedstead, curled hair mattresses, French feather pillows and bolsters, carved mahogany extension-tables, do. sideboard, do. mahogany suite in crimson moquette, black-walnut lounge, rose-wood bookcase, black-walnut cane-seated chairs, silver-plated and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
L. MONTGOMERY BOND'S LIBRARY.
Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, May 3 and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the CURIOUS, RARE and VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, COINS, &c., &c., of Mr. L. Montgomery Bond, Philadelphia. This library comprises an exceedingly fine assortment of CHOICE BOOKS, many rarely met with at the present time, comprising ILLUSTRATED WORKS, JEST BOOKS and STANDARD WORKS of the finest editions. Also, a very valuable collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the celebrated speech of PRESIDENT LINCOLN at Baltimore, (the original manuscript,) of great historical interest. Among the COLLECTION OF COINS and MEDELS is the original celebrated WASHINGTON MEDAL. Also, a large collection of VALUABLE RELICS of the late war, and a splendid oil painting by the great artist Francesco Solimone.
Catalogues ready; price 50 cents. Books on exhibition Saturday.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, American and Foreign, comprising eighty first-class works, many of which have been painted or imported expressly for this sale, and have never been offered at private sale. Among the popular names will be found those of Kensett, Guy, Casilear, Boughton, Durand, McEntee, Gifford, James M. Hart, Inness, W. T. Richards, Henry, &c.
Foreign art is represented by over thirty different artists, such as Coomans, Herbsthoffer, Le Jeune, Baron De Jonghe, Trayer, Monfallet, Lebel, Schroder, Boser, Esbens, Rozzezewski, &c., &c.
They are now on exhibition every day and evening until time of sale, THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, MAY 2,
At 1 P. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from families removing. Purchasers are requested to call in the morning to examine the goods. The sale will be continued until late in the evening, and on Tuesday morning, and the goods must all be removed on Tuesday, in order to give us the room required to make the necessary preparations for our
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, &c.,
which will be made at the sales-rooms, on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
May 6, 7 and 9.
Contributors to this sale will oblige us by sending their goods as soon as possible.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, MAY 2, AT 10 A. M., AT No. 239 Union-st., near Court, Brooklyn.—ELEGANT FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, piano, Firth, Hall & Pond's; walnut and ebony chamber sets, velvet carpets, iron safe, &c.
SAME DAY,
at 2 P. M., at No. 390 Henry, between President and Carroll sts.—Rosewood parlor suite in green, walnut and chestnut chamber suites, rich velvet carpets, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
RECTIFYING DISTILLERY AND APPURTENANCES, WITH LEASE OF PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the entire rectifying distillery situated at Nos. 635 and 637 3d-av., between 43d and 44th sts., with all the machinery and appurtenances necessary for conducting the business complete. Also, the building and unexpired term of its twenty-one years' lease. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
JOHN SESSIONS, Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st., and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ... Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE ... Manager.
The management, determined that neither EXPENSE nor LABOR shall be spared in furnishing the patrons of this establishment with the BEST and LATEST novelties, whether NATIVE or EUROPEAN, respectfully announce that the
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of the great spectacular production, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1870,
will introduce to an American audience the Great Imperial Ab-dul-med-jhid
SPANISH BALLET TROUPE,
from Her Majesty's Royal Italian Opera,
LONDON,
and the principal theatres in
SPAIN, TURKEY AND EGYPT,
in a beautiful and original Ballet Divertissement, entitled MAJAS Y. TORREROS,
with new and costly Andalusian costumes, characteristic music, novel accessories, and introducing
DONNA CECILIA ROMERO,
DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ,
DONNA PLACIDA ALCAREZ,
DON ANTONIO FERNANDEZ,
DONNA ANTONIA SALVADOR,
DON NICOMEDES FERNANDEZ,
with beautiful Coryphees and a full Corps de Ballet.
These celebrities will nightly appear in conjunction with the already unrivalled troupe of artists engaged in this theatre, forming, without a SINGLE EXCEPTION,
THE MOST VARIED,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE,
AND MOST COMPLETE
DRAMATIC,
LYRIC AND
TERPSICHOREAN
combination ever organized in one single establishment in
AMERICA OR EUROPE.

FRENCH THEATER.
FECHTER.
Continuation of the brilliant representations of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with Mr. CHAS. FECHTER in his great impersonation of CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
Miss LECLERCQ in her charming role, PAULINE.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
SUPERB FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, at 4,
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER in his great role of
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
Seats at the box-office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS
of
MACBETH.
MACBETH, Thane of Chowder, GEORGE L. FOX
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Box sheet open for the entire week.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
Immense success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
MONDAY, May 9, first appearance in three months of D. S. WAMBOLD, the great Balladist.

MEETINGS.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 49 Wall-st., at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws and election of officers.
D. J. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, R. J. TODD, E. MCMURDY, THEO. F. HAY.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

A LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, speaking French, English and Italian, offers to accompany to Europe a family or young ladies as chaperon. Address Mme. A. Z., Box No. 318 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND success in teaching desires to make arrangements for private lessons for next Winter. Terms, $1 75 per hour. Address M. A. K., Station E, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garrettson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.
E. A. LAWRENCE,
BY
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Its view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions, to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c.
The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.;
M. TOMPKINS, No. 23 William-st., or
J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, north-west corner of Houston and Mercer sts.—Three-story attic basement and under-cellar high-stoop brick, 25x60, with extension lot, 25x105. Particulars of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ASHLEY, WETHERBEE & WATSON is this day dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by WM. WETHERBEE and G. H. WATSON, who will continue the Stock Brokerage business under the firm of WETHERBEE & WATSON, at No. 52 Exchange-place. O. D. ASHLEY,
WM. WETHERBEE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. G. H. WATSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of O. D. ASHLEY & CO., for the transaction of the Stock Brokerage business, and have taken the office No. 37 New-st.
O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. HENRY ASHLEY.

DISSOLUTION.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, ROBERT O'BRIEN withdrawing from active business.
ROBERT O'BRIEN,
JOSEPH O'BRIEN.
The undersigned will continue to purchase and sell on commission Railway Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. JOSEPH O'BRIEN,
No. 27 Wall-st.

NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of DUFF, TIMMERMANN & CO., expires this day by limitation.
WILLIAM H. DUFF,
C. L. TIMMERMANN,
JOHN H. TIENKEN.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DUFF & TIENKEN, and will continue the business of the late firm.
WILLIAM H. DUFF,
JOHN H. TIENKEN.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
JAMES M. BOYD, DE WITT C. FALLS and JOHN W. VINCENT have this day retired from our firm. DAVID GROESBECK & CO.

NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of BOYD, FALLS & VINCENT.
JAMES M. BOYD,
DE WITT C. FALLS,
JOHN W. VINCENT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of UTTER & DARLINGTON is this day dissolved. GEO. S. UTTER will settle all accounts and collect all claims.
GEO. S. UTTER,
JOHN DARLINGTON.
BROOKLYN, E. D., April 30, 1870.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WHIP, ON THE MORNING OF April 29, near the Central Park, main entrance. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for advertisement. Call at No. 15 East 21st-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MAY DAY.

Origin of the Ancient Festivals, the Gayest and most Fruitful were those held upon the 1st of May in honor of Flora, the Goddess of the Flowers.

The ancient Romans commenced this festival upon the 28th of April, and continued it through several days in May. They believed this month to be under the especial protection of Apollo, and were accustomed to make various expiations during his reign. Although this has ever been considered the auspicious month for lovers, marriage was prohibited during May. Upon May-day the Roman ladies sacrificed to Bona Dea, the Good Goddess, or the Earth. Also upon the calends of May was celebrated the festival of the altars of the Lares præstites in all the houses of Rome. The Lararium, upon which were placed the Penates, or household gods, was decked with flowers and garlands. This festivity was called Calendi Maggio. The songs which were composed for the occasion were called Maggiolate, and the garlands, the decorated tree, and the green boughs with which lovers adorned the windows of their fair ones were called the Maio. One of the latest of these festivals of which we have any account was held in Florence in 1612, when a Maio was planted before the Pitti palace in honor of the Archduchess of Austria. Since that time the custom of celebrating the Maio in the large cities has become obsolete; but among the peasants of Italy the first of May is still gladly welcomed and observed as a holiday. Perhaps in no more charming spot was the Maio ever planted than in the beautiful vale of Arno, near Florence, where the peasantry still weave their garlands and deck themselves with flowers on the anniversary of the Calendi Maggio. In Rome, upon this memorable day, the children place puppets of the Madonna, crowned with flowers, upon a chair before the door of the throne, and every passer-by is petitioned to donate something, in the following verse, which is sung by the little beggars:

"Belli, Belli, Giovanotti,
Che mangiate particiotti
E berete del buon vino
Un quattrin sull' altarino."

This custom is supposed to be a relic of the ancient festival of the Lares.

The Anglo-Saxons called this month Trimilki, because in May they began to milk the kine three times a day.

At the earliest dawn of the day, the lads and lasses left the towns and villages, and repaired to the greenwoods to gather the May or the blossomed branches of the trees; they made wreaths and garlands of flowers, and returned to their homes at sunrise, to hang their fragrant treasures, still glistening with the dew, on the doors and lattices. Over the doors of their sweethearts' homes, the young men were wont to place birchen bouchs, and on the residence of a scold were placed branches of alder.

On every village green, and in every city's great square was planted the May-pole; and there was feasting and song, and dancing around the pole, the whole day long. There were merry times in London in the days of King HARRY the Eighth, when the houses were all decked with green boughs upon May-day, and Robin Hood, with Friar Tuck and sweet maid Marian joined the maskers and revelers, and danced around the May-pole.

Some of the most rigid reformers, who endeavored to suppress all popular amusements, especially denounced the May-pole as being but little less than an idolatrous relic of heathenism, around which the people danced, as they once danced around their idols.

Consequently these "idols" of the people were now taken down, and now set up, according as the zeal of the reformers waxed faint or fierce. After various ups and downs, Parliament at last decreed that all May-poles should be taken down, and that none should thereafter be set up within the Kingdom of England or the Dominion of Wales; and the officers of the towns were to be fined five shillings weekly until all the May-poles were removed. In accordance with this stern decree, down went al. the May-poles in the land, and an end was put to all May festivities. But the restoration of CHARLES II. was the signal for the restoration of the May-pole. On the very first May-day after, in 1661, the great May-pole in the Strand was erected with much ceremony and loud rejoicings.

Young maidens and matrons should be up before the sun on May-day morning, that they may bathe their faces with the May-dew, which was believed in the olden time to impart beauty to the face. In the London *Morning Post* of the 2d of May, 1791, was printed the following curious paragraph: "Yesterday being the 1st of May, according to the annual and superstitious custom, a number of persons went into the fields and bathed their faces with the dew on the grass, under the idea that it would render them beautiful." May-dew was held to possess singular virtues, and the ladies who lived in the great towns were accustomed to spend the May-eve in some country place, that early in the morning they might gather the May-dew for their complexions. Mr. PEPYS, in his *Diary*, mentions that his wife has gone to spend the night in the country that she may gather the wonderful May-dew.

All the romance which once clustered round the month of flowers is fast fading away. No longer does the May-pole stand upon the village-green, crowned with flowers, and gaily decked with streamers and bright ribbons.

Instead of perpetuating the ancient festival of the Lares, and decorating our household gods with flowers, we have chosen the 1st of May to tear them from their homes and carry them into strange places, leaving desolate hearths behind us. The time-honored and beloved May-day, around which so many hallowed associations once clung, has degenerated into that most disagreeable of all days—the moving-day. People are up betimes in the morning, but not to gather the hawthorne. Everything is bustle and confusion, and discomfort reigns supreme. Two hundred years ago our forefathers looked forward with pleasant anticipations to the 1st of May. But now, the busy house-wife, and even the pater-familias, looks forward to it with dread, and every one seems thankful that May-day comes but once a year!

Moving—Decline of Rents—Houses and Stores Unlet.

May-day, with its many "moving accidents," of which *Othello* speaks so feelingly, and doubtless from experience, was very generally anticipated this year by at least twenty-four hours. Nearly all the moving was done on Friday and Saturday, and thus to-day is left as one of rest, as it should be, though it is to be feared that few who find themselves in new homes, surrounded by piled-up furniture, unpacked carpets, and that general air of discomfort and desolation that a new home always wears will resist the opportunity of putting things to rights. It was quite evident that there was less moving this year than last. The carmen complain that it was one of the very worst years they have ever experienced, and the statement is in some measure corroborated by the fact that there were fewer complaints entered against carmen for overcharges at the Mayor's office than ever before known. There is no doubt, however, that a great deal of moving was done as soon as the mild weather had fairly set in, when those who had purchased or rented suburban residences, and there were many of them, moved out and took possession.

HOUSE-RENTS, &C.

There has been no decline in the rents of houses letting for less than $1,500 a year, as a general thing. Doubtless there are exceptional cases, and on the east side of the City some three or four houses in different localities, which last year let for $1,400 and $1,500, have been offered at $1,200 and $1,300. Such houses are, however, in demand, and are quickly snapped up. For houses bringing high rents there has been little or no demand, and for furnished houses, such as let at the termination of the war for $5,000 or $6,000 per annum, none at all. A glance along Bleecker and Bond streets shows a large number of houses unoccupied. The rents of these dwellings vary from $2,000 to $3,000. Several blocks of new houses erected on these avenues are still empty, and of course are now likely to remain so for some time to come. Many families that formerly occupied whole houses are now content with half of one or even less, and thus there is actually not so much demand for houses as there was a year or two ago. There is also another cause for this. The numerous dwellings which have been erected along every line of railroad leading from the City within the last year or two have absorbed a vast number of families. Along the New-Jersey Central, the Erie and the various roads on Long Island, on Staten Island and along the Hudson and Harlem Roads, new dwellings have sprung up like mushrooms. Villages numbering, a few years ago, half a dozen farm houses and a store are now small towns, while towns like Elizabeth have grown into cities, enjoying all the advantages of gas-lit streets, water-works and Nicolson pavements, if the latter be an advantage. It is to these places, where a comfortable home can be purchased for $3,500 or $4,000, or rented for $500 or $600 a year, that the surplusage of our City population has betaken itself, and it is not at all likely that, having once enjoyed the advantages of lower rents and purer air than can possibly be obtained in the City, any of the families who have thus forsaken New-York will ever come back. The facilities for reaching these places are also constantly increasing, and now a man may reach his home in Newark, or Elizabeth, or ten or fifteen miles out on Long Island just as quickly as he can get from the City Hall to Fiftieth-street.

STORE-RENTS.

There has undoubtedly been a considerable reduction in store-rents, but it is chiefly on down-[illegible] below Chambers-street. Yet [illegible] of stores there and in other localities remain vacant. The reductions vary from 5 to twenty per cent. A number of storekeepers, who have hitherto thought Broadway the only place for them, have this year betaken themselves to other localities. One well-known druggist, who paid $8,500 for his little 10 by 20 store on Broadway, has moved into a cross street, not thirty feet from his old stand, where he has a much finer store for which he pays $3,500. The up-town movement of business, particularly of the dry-goods trade, has had a most disastrous effect on property in Park-place, Murray and adjoining streets. Rents in these localities have fallen fifty per cent. since the termination of the war, and, in all probability, will suffer a still further decline. In Broadway property-owners still hold out. There are stores there which have been empty for years—first-class ones, too—simply because owners will not submit to a slight reduction of rents. A few well-known Broadway merchants have moved to other quarters, but, as a general thing, there has not been so much change here as occurred last year.

Moving-Day in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn joins heartily in the general hegira. Premonitory symptoms have been visible for a few days past, giving indication of the *remuage* which will be witnessed to-morrow. Removals, this year, fall to the lot of all classes. From distant Greenpoint, all the way along to the extreme boundaries of the muddy shores that surround Gowanus Bay, every street will by to-morrow's dawn, be dotted with the chattels of migratory householders. The aristocratic calm of the Heights will be disturbed by the clatter of furniture-wagons; East New-York will feel the common impulse, and own, for one day at least, a more absorbing subject of interest than ward politics; there will be moving around the Park; there will be moving around the City Hall, and though the Navy-yard itself shows no symptoms of moving, the denizens of the Fifth Ward, who reside outside its walls, will to-morrow, in large numbers, be seeking "fresh stills and mash-vats new." In the prevailing exodus may be discerned two main currents—one toward the suburbs from the center of the City, and the other from large and expensive houses to small and cheaper ones. The key to the situation will be found in a universal disposition, and a pretty general necessity, to curtail expenditures. The season's letting has been a drawn battle between landlords and tenants. The former have, for the most part, resolutely refused to believe that the exigencies of the times required of them a decrease of rents, and many of the latter have as obstinately declined to pay the prices they have done for some years past. The consequence is that, a few days ago, by the calculation of a competent observer, there were within the boundaries of Brooklyn 2,500 houses to let yet left for the coming year. Suburban residences have been, as a rule, relet at a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent. About the center of the city, and near the ferries, reductions have been few and exceptional. New stores cannot be let at the rates demanded for them, and old ones have been relet with some difficulty at previous rates. High-class houses, of an annual rent of $1,500 to $2,000, are at present difficult to fill, and judging from the almost unprecedented number of auction sales of furniture in fashionable neighborhoods, are difficult to keep filled. Not a few moderate-sized dwellings will to-morrow find their back-yard adorned by the unwonted appearance of a superannuated buggy, laid up to await the return of better times. The new and increasing class of houses to be let in floors are immensely popular. At prices ranging from $30 to $35 per month for five rooms, with the addition of a bath-room, they have been eagerly taken up, and will doubtless continue to grow in favor with families of moderate means.

The general experience of the term has been such as might be expected in a transitional period like the present—a general uncertainty as to fixed values and such irregularity in prices actually agreed on. Throughout the Summer a gradual readjustment may be expected to take place.

Apartment-Houses.

We are informed by one of the tenants of the new apartment-house in East Eighteenth-street that the rent, for suites of rooms range from $1,200 to $1,440. There are eight rooms in each apartment, very conveniently arranged, and of good size, affording accommodations equal to those of two floors in an ordinary house. It is also stated that the rents are so adjusted as to pay just seven per cent. on the outlay, and we are assured that the tenants are well satisfied with their bargains.

UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY.

The Arcade and the Central—An Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence speaks for itself. Before receiving it we were not aware of the progress made in perfecting measures for giving us an under-ground railway upon the plan of the London subway railroads.

The route of the City Central Under-ground, our readers will recollect, is from the City Hall Park, at Murray-street, thence up east of Centre-street, and near the Bowery, through Fourth-avenue, Broadway and Madison-avenue to the Harlem River.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1870.

Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., President of the City Central Under-ground Railroad:

MY DEAR SIR: I have been informed that your Company has already entered into contracts for the immediate construction of your subway under-ground railway, and are intending forthwith to push forward the work as authorized by your charter.

Please advise me what is the fact in this respect, and oblige, Very truly yours,

ALEX. T. STEWART.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1870.

Alex. T. Stewart, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of today inquiring whether the New-York City Central Under ground Railway Company had already entered into contract for the immediate construction of their railway is just received.

I have to say in reply that this Company, did, on the 9th of March last, and just previous to the introduction of the bill for the Arcade Railway into the Legislature of this State, enter into contract with responsible and experienced parties, representing capitalists in England for the construction of their under-ground railway from the City Hall Park to Forty-sixth-street, to a point of connection with the New Union Railway Depot now being constructed there. The same contract also provides conditionally for the construction of a branch way from Madison-square, under Broadway, to the Central Park at Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, in accordance with special provision of their charter, and also for the further construction, conditionally, as in said contract, provided for an extension of their railway down and beneath Broadway to the Battery, and to a connection with the Belt Horse railroads of the City, at the foot of Whitehall-street, such connections being also authorized and provided for in our charter.

As soon as this contract was duly executed, immediate steps were commenced to be taken to provide the means to pay for the rights of way (not already granted) for their road between the points mentioned, much of which it was confidently expected could be raised by subscription for stock of this Company by our citizens, many of whom had already agreed so to subscribe.

The introduction of the Arcade Railway bill, with its extraordinary provisions, conflicting to a large extent with grants of the same routes granted to us, and included in and laid down on the route map previously filed by this Company with the County Clerk as required by law, created some feeling of alarm and uncertainty among our friends and supporters, who desired us to delay till the issue of the Arcade Railway bill was determined.

That bill as passed and now waiting approval, grants rights of way over the same ground and routes to a large extent that are granted to this Company, and laid down on the route map of this Company, duly filed in accordance with law as above stated, and over the same routes, in part the construction of which is contracted for as above stated, and all this so far as I am advised without any provision in the Arcade law repealing or excepting our rights. This will embarrass us and the Arcade parties also, and would seem to be conflicting legislation, not at all in accordance with sound public policy, and leading to expensive and protracted legal proceedings occasioned by very imperfect if not improper legislation.

Our official filed route map and the contracts for construction above referred to, are at your service should you desire to see and examine them.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

W. B. OGDEN, President,
Of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company.

Croton Aqueduct—The New Chief-Engineer.

EDWARD H. TRACY has been appointed Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, the appointment to take effect on the 1st of May, and has taken the oath and executed the bond required of him by the law. Mr. TRACY has been a resident of this City for the last thirty years. He commenced engineering as a rodman on the Chenango Canal, under the charge of JOHN B. JERVIS, and upon the completion of that work was engaged on the Croton Aqueduct in the Spring of 1838 as assistant, JOHN B. JERVIS being Chief and PETER HASTIE Resident Engineer. Mr. TRACY had charge of the construction of that portion of the Aqueduct extending from Fordham Church to Manhattanville, including the High Bridge over Harlem River, which he superintended from the laying of the foundations to its completion and the laying of the pipes on the same. When the aqueduct was so far completed that it could be used for bringing the water to the City, Mr. JERVIS resigned his position as Chief-Engineer, and Mr. TRACY was appointed his successor, which office he held several years, having charge of the repairs and of laying pipes in the City. He was connected with the aqueduct fourteen years.

In 1852 he resigned to go into the Morgan Iron Works as a partner, in which he remained two years, taking charge of its manufacturing department. Upon leaving these works he was employed by the Canadian Government to make the surveys and plans for a ship-canal to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. After this he had charge of the making slack-water navigation on the Des Moines River, for the State of Iowa. He made the surveys for the Rock Island and Missisippi and Missouri [illegible]ad Companies of the rapids in the Mississippi River between Le Clare and Rock Island, gauged the rivers, and made a chart to be used in Court to vindicate the propriety of the location of the bridge erected by these companies over the river at that place, and testified as an expert in the litigation, by which the right of construction was established and the location sustained. Mr. TRACY had charge of the removal of the obstructions in the Harlem River at Macomb's Dam and the erection of the Central Bridge on the site of the old dam, under the Commissioners appointed by the State. The whole cost was less than $60,000, exclusive of right of way and legal expenses.

For several years he has been in the employment of a corporation having extensive coal and iron mines in Maryland, has superintended their lands, mining, construction and operating of railroads, canal transportation, erection of furnaces, and every variety of civil, mechanical and mining engineering.

Mr. TRACY has always kept his residence in this City, and his long services on the Croton Aqueduct, and his observation of its working since he left it, have made him, probably, the best informed in all the requirements of the aqueduct, and the best qualified to take charge of it, of any who have been connected with it.

In the profession of civil engineer he has acquired a very high reputation, and no man stands higher for integrity, unselfishness, frankness and honor.

THE STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Description of the New Institute, and its Proposed Course of Study—Names of Some of the Professors Engaged—The Students to be Trained for Practical Life.

The late EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, among other bequests of a public nature, bequeathed to his executors a plot of ground in Hoboken, comprising a whole city square, and $150,000 with which to erect a building thereon, and $500,000 more to endow an institution of learning, leaving his executors to determine what its character should be. With colleges America is well supplied, and her young men seeking that general liberal education which is preparatory for the learned professions, can find it readily without going far from home.

The demand for education in many special branches of scientific study is already fully met in the schools of civil engineering, mining and metallurgy, and in the chemical laboratories already established. The one department that seems still open, and that has thus far remained uncultivated among us because it will not pay, is the department of mechanical engineering. There is no school of mechanical engineering in the United States. The course of study is down in the catalogue of some of our technical schools, covering very much the same studies as the course in civil engineering; but nowhere is there a school whose chief aim and main department of education is Applied Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering. The importance of thorough training in this department, a higher kind of training than can be obtained in the machine-shop, a practical knowledge based on and guided by a higher scientific knowledge, would seem unquestionable. The thorough knowledge of his profession by the physician is due to this two-fold training. As a mere theorist, without the practical experience gained by the clinique he is a dangerous man in the family; as a mere practical doctor, without scientific and theoretical training we know that he is scarcely less dangerous. The amount of money that has been spent, the number of lives that have been lost by our practical mechanics, is scarcely calculable. The preference which is given to a large class of foreign fabrics and work, from cotton and silks to iron and steamers, is the painful evidence that with all our talent and energy we produce imperfectly, and in many things suffer by competition with foreign work which we ought to be able to do as well as it is done abroad.

But we presume no one will question the advantage and utility of such an aim. The question is how to organize and maintain such an institution. For its maintenance it must rely largely upon its endowment, which will yield nearly $40,000 per annum. But Mr. STEVENS wisely directed that, though the cost of tuition was not to be wholly laid upon the pupils, yet the tuition was not to be wholly free.

The trustees have selected Prof. HENRY MORTON, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. His position as Secretary of the Franklin Institute has given him just the experience needed successfully to take this position. The latest inventions in mechanics, both from America and Europe, have been laid before him for review and criticism. At the same time he has been engaged in lecturing to mechanics and to general audiences upon scientific subjects. In this he has been eminently successful, as the crowded houses of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia and the Peabody Institute in Baltimore attest.

The buildings of the Stevens Institute are as yet unfinished, and will scarcely be ready for occupation before next Spring. The course of study in its minutiæ is not arranged, and cannot be until the Professors of the different departments are on the ground. Besides the duties of President, Prof. MORTON will assume the duties of Professor of Experimental Philosophy. There will be a Professor of Mathematics, of Chemistry, of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, of Applied Mechanics, of Belles-lettres, of Drawing, and teachers of French and German.

The young men will commence their studies with a general course in natural philosophy, chemistry and mechanics, and differential and integral calculus, free-hand drawing, and French and German in the first year. The second year will be occupied with continuing their studies in natural philosophy and chemistry, and taking up applied mechanics and mechanical drawing, continuing, also, their French and German studies. In the third year they will continue at a more advanced stage their general scientific studies, and enter more thoroughly into the study of applied mechanics, and the analysis of machines and theoretical construction of machines, and problems be given them of certain results to be produced, and they work out and make working drawings of the various machines necessary to accomplish certain mechanical results. At the same time throughout the course, as early in the course as they are able to profit by it, they will be furnished with facilities to see the working of machinery, first by a good set of models, and also by visits to the machine-shops. There will be no academic connected with the institution, but the students can find abundant accommodation in the town in private families.

Connected with the institution there will be a school of design for young women. The classes of young men and young women will have separate houses for attendance upon the studies connected with this. There is another and integral part of the whole scheme of education proposed to be accomplished by this bequest. There has been, for some four years past, in existence in Hoboken a school to which Mr. STEVENS, during his lifetime, contributed largely, called after Mrs. STEVENS, the Martha Institute, under the superintendence of the pastor and consistory of the Reformed German Church. It has had the appearance to the public (though not so designed) of a parochial school. By an arrangement with the directors of this institution, the trustees of the Stevens Institute have assumed joint control of the said school, have appointed the Professor of Belles-lettres, Rev. EDWARD WALL, its director. Here they have organized a primary department to their own course, and a high school and collegiate department to prepare young men for college and for business life. Mr. WALL is a man of fine and cultivated taste and literary accomplishments, and has thorough and practical ideas of education. With these two schools thus established, there is every facility for furnishing a complete technical education, as well as the preparatory stages of a classical and literary training. It is intended that the training shall be thorough, rather than very broad; it will have that definite scope which will preclude the introduction of any very great variety, and at the same time will have for its aim the preparation for practical life, and must therefore be thorough.

Suffolk County Courts—Criminal Sentences.

The April Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Suffolk County convened at Riverhead on Monday, Hon. J. W. GILBERT presiding, JOHN R. REED, County Judge. MATTHEW CLARK, indicted for embezzlement, was found guilty and sentenced to State Prison for one year. VIOLETTA WALKER was found guilty of petit larceny and sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for four months. MICHAEL ISAACS and ISAAC GOLDSTEIN, indicted for rape, were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years. PHILIP KLOPPER was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to State Prison for one year. ISAACS and GOLDSTEIN, sentenced to State Prison, are two new pack-peddlers who, suddenly came upon a negro woman on a byroad in Smithtown last Winter and committed a rape upon her person.

The civil calendar of the Court is the heaviest ever known.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Chess Club, which removed yesterday to No. 64 East Ninth-street, received a visit from Mr. FREDERICK PERRIN, the founder of the club. Four very brilliant games were played between Messrs. JAMES THOMPSON and F. PERRIN, each winning two games after an arduous contest.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, MICHAEL FAGAN, alias Duffy, JOHN PECK, DAVID DUNN and JOHN GAFFNEY were remanded for examination on a charge of stealing thirteen rolls of carpet, value of $15,000, from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, on the 15th ult. When arrested five of the rolls were found in their possession. FRANK MARION, JOHN MARION, JAMES MARION, WILLIAM NELSON and JOHN DONOHUE, arrested some days ago by Officers LAMBERT and CLARKE, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on suspicion of being concerned in the burglaries which had been committed in the Nineteenth Ward, were remanded until Wednesday.

Dr. CHRISTOPHER KIERSTED, the Police Surgeon who was dismissed on Friday by the Board of Police, has demanded a reopening and further hearing of his case, but as yet the Board have taken no action in the matter.

WM. MCKENNA, five years of age, of No. 329 East Eleventh-street, yesterday fell from a truck in front of his house and received serious injuries.

An unknown man was found drowned yesterday in the East River, near Forty-seventh-street, the body being removed to the Morgue.

JAMES KERRIGAN, the pugilist, surrendered himself to Superintendent JOURDAN yesterday, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, gave bail to keep the peace for one year.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of FRANK KIERNAN, aged twenty-seven, who was run over and fatally injured on the 30th ult., by car No. 31 of the Tenth-avenue line. The jury recommended the Company to engage more experienced drivers.

WM. R. CLARK was arrested, yesterday, for disorderly conduct and being found in possession of a dirk-knife. Justice DOWLING held him for trial.

JAMES REYNOLDS, an apprentice of MALCOLM MCD. TEALE, of No. 336 Broadway, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $66 which he had collected from JAMES GOLDSMITH on a bill, on the 14th of March. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

JAMES SAMUELS, aged eighteen, residing at No. 15 West Broadway, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of having effected a burglarious entrance in the exchange office of THOMAS CONDY, at No. 149 West Broadway, when he carried off $7 in pennies, which were found in his possession when arrested. The Magistrate held the accused to trial.

A liquor-dealer named JOHN HELLER, doing business at No. 138 Washington-street, was held by Commissioner SHIELDS in $500 bail, yesterday, on a charge of non-payment of special tax.

JOHN J. JONES was yesterday morning appointed Inspector of Lamps in the Department of Public Works.

On Monday the City Chamberlain will pay out $1,609,785 38 interest on City and County bonds. Of this amount $389,743 43 is due to the Sinking Fund.

The Mayor has been so overrun with office-seekers during the past week, that he has caused a notice to be placed conspicuously in his office, informing all persons interested that it is a waste of time to apply to him for positions of any kind.

WM. CONROY and KATE LEDDY were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, for feloniously assaulting EMMET A. KING. It appeared that on Friday evening the parties had a fight in a liquor-store in Market-street, when the prisoners knocked KING down, and beat him to such an extent as to endanger his life. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and being unable to attend yesterday, the prisoners were remanded to await the result.

THOMAS COSGROVE was held to answer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, for attempting to extort $100 from the person of CHARLES B. KIMBALL, of the steam-ship *Narragansett*, while riding in a Broadway stage on the previous evening.

The William M. Tweed Democratic Association of the Seventeenth Ward met last evening at Masonic Hall, No. 114 Thirteenth-street, and nominated T. J. BURNETT for Assistant Alderman of the Fourteenth District. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the Tammany Hall General Committee to urge the gentleman's nomination. JOHN R. HENNESSY and others addressed the meeting.

Matters are assuming a more business-like air at Fenian Head-quarters in West Fourth-street. Yesterday enlistments were rapidly made, upward of forty men having joined and sworn to aid as soldiers of the "I. R. A." in the coming war now said to be near at hand. A number of United States military officers visited Gen. O'NEILL in the afternoon for the purpose—as our reporter, who saw them, was informed—of offering their services to the Brotherhood. More couriers bearing dispatches left for parts unknown during the day.

At the invitation of Messrs. TRACEY, ARNOLD & CO., a number of gentlemen interested in Staten Island real estate, made a excursion yesterday to that point, in order to view some lots of property there located, soon to be offered for sale under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of this City. Five sales are to take place, the particulars of which will soon be given to the public. It is designed to have the transactions of a bona fide nature, the lots to be struck off to the highest bidder.

The steamer *New-York*, which left Bremen on the 13th of April, and concerning whose unexplained delay some anxiety has been felt, was detained at Havre until the 21st, and is not due until Monday or Tuesday. This information is given by the agents of the Company, and is undoubtedly authentic.

JOHN PYE, of No. 429 East Seventeenth-street, jumped off the front platform of a belt car yesterday, and had a hip crushed.

WM. OVERTON became annoyed, yesterday, at No. 100 Mott-street, by some boys, when he drew a pistol and shot one of them, named WM. F. SANDERS, in the arm. OVERTON was arrested.

PETER CLARK attempted suicide yesterday, at No. 36 Pitt-street, by cutting a vein in his arm, while under the influence of liquor. He was arrested and locked up.

RICHARD WERRILLY, a brakeman on the Harlem Railroad, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital yesterday, he having lost both legs by falling under a train at Dover Station on the 13th ult.

MICHAEL HARRINGTON, of Eighty-fifth-street, was dangerously hurt yesterday by the falling of a derrick in a quarry in Seventieth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Democratic Union Ward Associations met last evening throughout the City, and selected delegates to attend the City, County and District Conventions, which are to be held this week. The nominations to be made by the Convention are three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; fifteen Aldermen, to be voted for at large; twenty-one Assistant Aldermen, to be elected by Assembly Districts and three Inspectors of Election for each of the several hundred Election Districts in the City.

Post-office Station F was removed yesterday from Third-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, to No. 342 Third-avenue, next door to the Bull's Head Bank.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man named JOHN MCGURRY was arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to obtain goods from CHRISTIAN MORITZ, grocer, corner of William-street and Cortlandt-avenue, Melrose, on a forged order purporting to have been signed by Messrs. GAYNOR & SHERIDAN, contractors of the Fleetwood Park Trotting-course. Justice HAUPTMAN committed him to the County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. JAMES MCNALLY was also arrested on the charge of forging the order of Messrs. GAYNOR & SHERIDAN, upon CHRISTIAN MORITZ, whereby MCGARRY obtained goods from the store of Mr. MORITZ. MCNALLY was also committed to the County Jail for trial.

JOHN GORMAN was yesterday detected in the act of robbing the money-drawer of Mr. JOHN PAUL, doing business in Washington-avenue, Melrose. He was secured, and Justice HAUPTMAN committed him to the County Jail for sixty days. Two confederates of GORMAN'S escaped.

LONG ISLAND.

The new time-table of the Flushing Railroad takes effect today. Thirty-eight trains are to run daily, nineteen each way, being an addition of five trains. The time and communtation are both reduced, the express trains running through in fifteen minutes, and commutation from New-York to Flushing, including ferriage, being $68.

The Hunter's Point ferry-boats will run during the coming week from the ferry-slip of the Bridge-street (Brooklyn,) line. A new bridge is being put into place at the James-slip ferry landing. The temporary landing is only one slip north of the regular point.

The College Point Excise Commissioners are Messrs. A. DOHRMAN, F. ZOELLER and W. HICKS, who were appointed by the village trustees according to the recently-enacted law.

At the Fashion Race-course there are over 100 horses in the stables; fifty more are expected during the coming week. Lively times are promised.

NEW-JERSEY.

In all probability the Paterson and Newark Railroad will be reopened on Monday next, running four trains per day each way. The Erie Railroad Company will at once proceed with the construction of the continuation of the road to the tunnel, where it will rejoin the Erie tracks to New-York. The through trains will then pass through Newark instead of over the old line to Paterson.

The Bloomfield Horse-car Company has effected a settlement with the Orange Company, and to day the cars are running regularly. Yesterday afternoon the officers of the two roads met, when the Bloomfield Company paid over the sum of $1,500 as compensation due for the other track.

The annual report of the Jersey City Board of Education shows that $82,865 were expended for school purposes during the year. The average attendance of pupils was 3,966, the number registered 4,722.

LEWIS HUBER, of Phillipsburg, who was arrested for coining five-cent pieces, was committed for trial by Commissioner WHITEHEAD, in Newark, yesterday.

A young colored man was assaulted by a mob of Irish boys on Stueben-street, Jersey City, yesterday, and was severely beaten with clubs. He escaped by running into the shop of CHICHESTER & Co., the doors of which were closed against the rabble as soon as the fugitive had got safely in. No arrests were made.

On Wednesday night a man named DANIEL J. BOWNES, while clambering over the cars of a freight train on the Erie Railway, at Sufferns, fell between the cars and was run over and killed. He was stealing a ride at the time.

ANNA EMMETT, a little girl nine years of age, was crushed to death by a pile of lumber falling upon her, in Elizabeth, on Friday afternoon.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication (Old School) last year employed 156 colporteurs.

The offerings at the Easter Festival of the Sunday-school of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, amounted to $5,000.

Rev. M. A. TYNG has accepted the professorship recently offered him at Gambier Seminary.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church will hold its next session at Baltimore the first Friday in May.

The Baptists of Vermont propose to establish a first-class denominational school for the education of both sexes.

Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will take charge of Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., during Dr. STARKEY'S absence.

California has forty Episcopal clergymen and but six self-supporting parishes.

A proposition to have a parsonage connected with every church is to be introduced into the coming General Assembly.

Bishop WOOD, of Philadelphia, has left the Ecumenical Council and returned home.

Rev. JOHN MURRAY, the father of Universalism in this country, landed on these shores from a shipwrecked brig, in 1770.

The yearly meeting of the Iowa Quakers directed that lists should be made out of all users of tobacco in their denomination.

There are twenty-four Protestant schools in Palestine, in which 1,000 children are taught the Bible.

The *Evangelist* is pushing the movement to raise $1,000,000 for a fund to aid in the erection of houses of worship for feeble churches.

The First Church at San Francisco have purchased a lot for $35,000 on which to erect a new house of worship.

New Hampshire has had twenty-seven ministers whose pastorates covered over half a century.

The meeting-house in Weathersfied was built 109 years ago, and has been but once reshingled. The communion table is made of oak timber taken from the church which preceded the present one.

The Mount Vernon Church, Boston, have called Rev. E. P. PARKER, of Hartford, to be come associate pastor with Rev. Dr. KIRK, whose sight is failing him.

The Financial Committee of the Music Hall course of sermons, Boston, having $300 of unexpended funds at its close, have handed them over to the preacher of the sermons, Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY.

Rev. WM. H. BEECHER, one of the six brothers, has removed from Brookfield to Chicago. He has not been preaching of late, having been Postmaster at the former place for nine years.

The annual report of the National Bible Society of Scotland, shows that the issues are larger than those of any previous year. The home circulation was 158,990 copies; the foreign circulation, 176,884.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will meet in Philadelphia, May 19. Rev. H. FOWLER, D. D., will preach the opening sermon.

The Plymouth Church of Minneapolis, Minn., on the 14th inst., extended a unanimous call to Rev. H. A. STIMSON, who has been supplying their pulpit for some months, to be installed as their pastor.

The Roman Catholics of California have 125 priests and 100,000 population; the Methodists, 171 preachers and 9,035 members; the Episcopalians, 34 churches and 2,000 members; the Presbyterians, 49 churches and 2,600 members; the Baptists, 62 churches and 3,000 members.

The following figures show the state of the Missionary Treasury of the Methodist Episcopal Church for March, 1870: Indebtedness of the Treasury in New-York, $123,126 02; balance in Treasury in Cincinnati, $3,797 68; leaving a debt of $119,328 34.

Several more Methodist State Conventions are contemplated. The *Christian Union* thinks they will "tend to the organization of this numerous and active church into a compact political power—a power entirely antagonistic to that of the Roman Church."

Rev. D. W. WALDRON, pastor of East Weymouth, Mass., preached last year 186 times, attended twenty-seven funerals, solemnized fifteen marriages and made 758 pastoral calls. He keeps a record of every family of his parish, which he visits twice a year, and the name of every member.

The Salem *Register* states that last Sunday was the sixty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. BROWN EMERSON, D. D., as pastor of the South Church. He commenced preaching in 1804, sixty-six years ago. The venerable man, now in his ninety-third year, was in his accustomed seat in the pulpit, and the event was appropriately noticed by the active pastor in the course of the exercises.

A presiding elder in one of our Conferences, recently held, mentioned the case of one of his preachers whose salary was only $400 last year, $125 of which he did not receive. He bought a new suit of clothes to attend Conference in, but, accidentally upsetting a lamp, the new suit and all his wife's clothes were burned.

The American Baptist Publication Society makes a good exhibit for the financial year just closed. The total receipts in all departments amount to $321,799 09. This is a gain of $49,638 46 over the receipts of last year. In the business department the receipts are $254,514 90, being $27,431 02 more than was received in this department the previous year. In the benevolent department, the receipts from all sources amount to $67,284 19, which is $22,207 44 more than were received in this department the preceding year.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—Four companies of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. SAMUEL B. LAYMAN, arrived here this morning from Graham, N. C., en route to Dakota, and left at noon on the Northern Central Railroad. They are all well.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 30—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	45
Halifax	S. E.	Clear	50
Portland	E.	Clear	50
Boston	N. E.	Clear	53
New-York	N. E.	Clear	52
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	50
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	54
Washington	N. W.	Clear	50
Fortress Monroe	N.	Cloudy	52
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	48
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	74
Savannah	S. W.	Raining	70
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	71
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	—
Buffalo	S. E.	Cloudy	46
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	51
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	52
Louisville	N. N. E.	Clear	56
Mobile	S.	Clear	73
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	71

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 30.—*In Steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.*—Hon. S. B. Ruggles, C. de Bodisco of the Russian Legation, Mrs. C. de Bodisco, Countess de